

The Mercury

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO  
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NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

PARTY CAUCUSES HELD.

There will be only one contest for members of the House of Representatives from the City of Newport in the fall campaign. The Democrats have nominated nobody in the first, second and third districts, leaving the Republican nominees, Fletcher W. Lawton, Frederick B. Coggeshall and Herbert Bliss unopposed. The Republicans have no nomination in the fifth district, where the Democratic nominee, James J. Martin will be unopposed. In the fourth district there will be a contest between the present incumbent, William A. Maher, Democrat, and James McLeish, Jr., Republican.

The Republicans were to hold their city convention on Friday evening, when it was expected that Max Levy would be the unanimous choice for the Senatorial nomination. The Democratic city convention was held on Thursday evening, their nominee for Senator is M. F. Kelly.

The Democratic ward caucuses were held on Tuesday evening and the Republican on Wednesday evening, delegates being elected to the respective city conventions, and members of the ward committees being elected. The city committees elected are as follows:

REPUBLICAN

First Ward—Fletcher W. Lawton, William F. Tripp, Thomas E. Sherman, William MacLeod, Bonaventura Gerbeville.

Second Ward—George W. Ritchie, Sydney D. Harvey, William H. Jackson, John T. Delano, Jr., Edward A. Sherman.

Third Ward—Clark Burdick, George N. Buckhout, Herbert Bliss, Max Levy, Frank P. King.

Fourth Ward—John T. Allan, J. Henry Reuter, Alexander Fraser, Alexander MacLellan, Karl Bostel.

Fifth Ward—James McLeish, John Mahan, Andrew S. Meikle, James Brown, Charles M. Ewart.

DEMOCRATIC

First Ward—Jeremiah A. Sullivan, Daniel J. Dwyer, Frank S. Gunning, Thomas C. Albino, Jr., James E. Kavanagh.

Second Ward—H. F. Rathcamp, A. F. Taylor, Charles J. Mahoney, John A. Murphy, Jr., James T. O'Connell.

Third Ward—Patrick J. Boyle, John F. Sullivan, Frank J. Hughes, Patrick J. Murphy, William Herbert Sisson.

Fourth Ward—Michael J. Burns, Thomas F. Reagan, William Williams, William H. Tobin, Robert L. Nolan.

Fifth Ward—Henry A. Martin, John W. Blake, M. A. Sullivan, M. F. Kelly, John E. Murray.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Annabelle King, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Frank P. King, to Sergeant Francis Faulkner, now in the Officer's Training Camp at Camp Lee, Virginia. Mr. Faulkner is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Faulkner of Lynn, Mass.

Judge Darius Baker is still at the Newport Hospital where he submitted to a serious operation several weeks ago, but is steadily improving and hopes to be able to return to his home within a short time.

The National Headquarters of the War Camp Community Service has contributed \$12,000 to the Community House Fund of Newport.

Captain James J. Leary of the Newport police force has been on the sick list, suffering from ptomaine poisoning.

Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Putman are enjoying an automobile trip through New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Hammett are enjoying an automobile trip to the Delaware Water Gap. They expect to be away for about a week.

WASHINGTON COMMANDERY ELECTION.

The annual convocation of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, was held in the Asylum in Masonic Temple on Wednesday evening, Past Grand Commander John P. Sanborn presiding over the election and installing the officers, assisted by Past Commander Elbert A. Sisson as Master of Ceremonies. Following the installation, the retiring Commander, Donald E. Spears, was presented with a handsome Past Commander's jewel by Eminent Commander James Livesey in behalf of the Commandery.

The officers elected and appointed are as follows:

Eminent Commander—James Livesey.

Generalissimo—Alvah H. Sanborn.

Captain General—Henry A. Curtis.

Senior Warden—Benjamin F. Downing, 3rd.

Junior Warden—William A. Perkins.

Prelate—Arthur B. Commerford.

Treasurer—Alexander J. MacIver.

Recorder—Thatcher T. Bowler.

Standard Bearer—Edward E. Taylor.

Color Bearer—Elliot B. Campbell.

Sword Bearer—Herbert C. Lawton.

Warder—Frederick G. Farmer.

Third Guard—George S. Oxx.

Second Guard—Laurence A. Goffe.

First Guard—Fred W. Johnstone.

Persian Guard—Chester Staats.

Musical Director—Daniel U. Boone.

Adjutant—William M. Thompson.

Sentinel and Armorer—William Carry.

Steward—Joseph W. Sampson.

Assistant Steward—Edward E. Taylor.

Master of Ceremonies—Elbert A. Sisson.

Medical Staff—C. F. Barker, M. D., Douglas P. A. Jacoby, M. D., William A. Sherman, M. D., John H. Sweet, M. D.

The transportation facilities between Newport and Block Island this fall are almost nothing. The steamer New Shoreham, which has usually been the only means of transportation during the winter months, was burned at her dock in Providence last spring, and her place on the line was at once taken by the Mount Hope. Now that the summer season is over, the Mount Hope runs only from Providence to Newport, cutting out Block Island entirely. The mail between Newport and Block Island is carried by a schooner equipped with a gasoline engine and this will carry passengers, but at considerable inconvenience. Senator Ray G. Lewis of New Shoreham is moving every effort to secure some better form of transportation during the winter months.

The local board is mailing the questionnaires to the registrants between the ages of 19 and 36 years, who will be the first ones called for service. According to the orders of the Provost Marshal General, the mailing of these papers must be completed within ten days, ten per cent. of the total number being sent out each day. Those men between these ages who do not receive their papers within a reasonable time should make inquiry for them at the office of the local board.

The old Davis Bakery was sold at receiver's sale on Saturday last by Judge Hugh B. Baker in order to settle up the partnership existing. The property was bought in for Mr. Ernst Voigt, one of the partners, through an agent, for \$3750. Mr. Voigt will continue to conduct the business for the present.

The House in fifteen minutes on Monday approved greatly increased normal and surtax rates for individuals, estimated to yield \$1,482,000,000, and defeated every change proposed in the draft of the bill as prepared by the ways and means committee.

Mr. J. C. Earle McLennan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John K. McLennan of this city, has been reported as wounded in France, but his family has as yet been unable to learn the extent of his injuries. He is in the aviation section.

The flat rejection of the Austrian peace proposal, written by President Wilson himself, is the briefest diplomatic note on record, virtually consisting of but a single sentence. The reply contains sixty-eight words.

An enlargement of the dance hall at the Beach is one of the improvements expected before the opening of another season. This has proved to be one of the most popular features of this amusement resort.

Work has been begun on repainting and renovating the Newport County Court House and Jail under the appropriation made by the last session of the General Assembly.

Daniel U. Boone on Summer street is confined to his house with a severe attack of the Spanish influenza.

Mrs. Charles S. Plummer is recovering after an operation at the Newport Hospital.

NEWPORT COUNTY FAIR

Twenty-first Anniversary of the Newport County Fair—Attendance on Opening Day Not as Large as in Former Years—Many Fine Exhibits—Various Attractions Scheduled for the Four Days.

The Newport County Fair opened on Tuesday, but the attendance was not up to the standard of former years due, possibly, to the epidemic of Spanish influenza which prevailed, not only in Newport but on the Island and in neighboring cities and towns. It was thought that many people did not care to travel on crowded cars and to mingle where a large number of people were gathered. The management had spared no pains or expense to make the Fair as successful as in former years, and it seemed too bad that the Fair had not been the week before, for at that time there was no quarantine at the Station and the disease had not got the foothold that it had the past week.

The entrance to the main hall was unoccupied this year. In former years the Humane Society has had their booth there and distributed literature to all persons as they entered the main building. In the dining hall on the first floor dinner and supper were served each day.

The upper floor, on the east, was occupied for domestic manufactures and was in charge of Mrs. L. Lincoln Sherman and Miss Emma Chase, superintendents, and Miss Evelyn B. Chase, secretary. The war certainly told its effects on this department and one could readily see that people are doing little needle work, knitting instead. The entries were much smaller than in former years and the exhibits did not seem to be up to the high standard of the past. There were many sweaters displayed among the exhibits, but the one that attracted much attention was a sleeveless one, knit by Miss Adeline H. Wool of Tiverton, a blind girl.

There were very few articles on exhibition in the Art department.

The Children's department had a nice display of all kinds of work, including needlework, knitting, drawings, etc., and was a very interesting place to visit.

A rest room in the main building was a welcome spot for the tired. It was under the auspices of Pomona Grange No. 4, with Mrs. Henry Wilcox of Tiverton in charge.

In the Annex James H. Barney, Jr., & Co. had the usual display of Victrolas, sheet music, etc.

Miss Hill of Boston was on the grounds as usual and made filigree pins, finding ready customers to purchase the little souvenirs. She also had rings and mosaic pins to sell.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian Church sold aprons, needle cases, fancy bags, holders and many novel articles, and the prices were within the reach of all.

Mr. Harry D. Wood was on hand each day. Besides his candy booth, he sold pop corn, ice cream and soft drinks.

The Bay State Company had a splendid exhibit of electrical articles and the visitors at the booth were shown many interesting and useful things in this line.

The State Board of Agriculture had an exhibit in the Annex.

The Midway was filled as usual with different fairs and the people gathered first at one booth and then at another to enjoy the different kinds of sports. The merry-go-round was the first thing to attract on entering the grounds, and many of the older people enjoyed it as much as the younger ones.

NOTES

The war work tent was one of the events of the Fair this year. Inside the tent were booths occupied by the American Red Cross, Rhode Island Board of Health, Rhode Island Boys and Girls' Canning Club, the K. of C., Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, American Library, Providence Journal tobacco fund, the Y. M. C. A. hostess hut and the Rhode Island State College exhibit on Home Economics.

A very interesting feature of the Fair this year was the exhibit of war material, helmets, etc., by several Canadian soldiers who had served over in France.

In the Flower department an interesting feature was an American flag formed from various flowers. It was made by Mr. Thomas E. Brayton, and his initials were inserted at the edge of the border.

Mr. H. A. C. Taylor had a splendid exhibit of palms and potted plants in the southwest corner of the flower booth. It was a beautiful collection and was much admired by all who visited the spot.

Park & Pollard of Boston had a very interesting exhibit of feed for animals. They make a specialty of

dairy and hog rations and their supplies consist of the dry mash process. They sell all kinds of grain but no hay, and cater largely to the poultry trade. Samples of all kinds of feed were displayed during the week and the exhibit proved of great interest to the farmers on the Island. Miss Hattie Brierly, formerly of Newport, was in attendance each day, assisting Mr. Briggs in demonstrating the different products.

The attraction for the opening day was the athletic meet between the men from Fort Adams and the men from the Training Station. The navy won in everything but the tug-of-war. In the 440-yard dash Gerry, formerly of Syracuse, led with ease over the other contestants. He gave an exhibition of sprinting, which was a feature of the afternoon. The Demuth Brothers gave an exhibition of trapeze work. Mr. Smart exhibited by riding his horse, "Smart Boy," and received much applause by the audience.

Rube Reno entertained the people with funny jokes and a kicking act. Marvellous Rolins, as he is called, slid down a wire 500 feet long, which had been attached to a high pole erected for the purpose, holding on by his teeth.

In the evening, besides general dancing there was a prize dancing contest, the winners being Mr. Michael J. Cullinane and Miss Esther Sweeney.

The unpleasant weather of Wednesday morning interfered with the attendance at the Fair, and the rain at noon necessitated postponing the horse show in the afternoon. The gale and tempest which took place shortly after five o'clock did much damage on the grounds. The great war camp tent suffered severely by the storm. The heavy canvas and the tent poles and beams fell with great force on the structures beneath. Aid was rendered not only by civilians, but by the soldiers and sailors who were on the grounds. The exhibits were moved into the Annex, the men working until late in the evening to accomplish the work necessary. Tents on the Midway were also blown down and considerable damage done to the contents. It was a miracle that no one was seriously injured or hurt in any way.

In the Red Cross exhibit was an ambulance fully equipped and it was learned that it was a gift from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The dancing contest took place in the evening, the winners being Mr. John Collins and Miss Mary Lopes, a Portsmouth young woman. This is the first time in years that the prize has gone to a woman on the Island.

Thursday afternoon was marked by the presence of three of Rhode Island's favorite sons—United States Senator LeBaron B. Colt, Governor R. Livingston Beekman and Mayor Clark Burdick. The distinguished visitors were marched across the field to the grand stand, accompanied by the Seventh Artillery Band, and were warmly welcomed. President I. Lincoln Sherman introduced Mr. John P. Sanborn as the presiding officer, who in turn presented Governor Beekman, Senator Colt and Mayor Burdick. All made stirring patriotic addresses, dealing with the war situation as it confronts the country today. At the conclusion of the speaking an informal reception was held, when a large number of people came up to shake hands with the speakers.

Thursday, Governor's Day, there was a large attendance at the Fair. The horse show was the drawing card and the new grandstand, which had been erected only a short time was crowded with spectators, as were also the bleachers. The show started at 2.15 and the last class of Wednesday's, which was postponed on account of the storm, was the first number on the program. It was the lady's riding horse and was won by Billie Butts, owned by Carroll Walker of Newport. Charles Walker, son of Mr. Carroll Walker of Newport, carried off the honors of the afternoon and made a hit with everyone, securing a number of blue ribbons.

The second number was the class of Welsh ponies. Tantrum, owned by Mr. Benjamin Cooke of Providence, won first honors. The pony was driven by Young Walker. Daffioli, owned by Carroll Walker, won the blue in the next class, and also the prize in the class of saddle horse.

Actor, owned by Miss Estelle Mudge of Bristol, took the first prize in the lady's driving class and was one of the finest horses that has ever been shown on the grounds. It was driven by Miss Wilbour of Portsmouth. The Vanderbilt special was won by Gypsy Love, owned by Joseph Brisbois, of Fall River.

Tantrum carried off the blue ribbon for the third time, in the Welsh pony under saddle. Then the hunters were exhibited. Remington, owned by Quan-

est Farm, was the winner followed closely by Carroll Walker's Nunfrier. Guy Hall, owned by W. L. S. Brayton of Fall River, was the winner in the single roadster class. The next class, a special, for the H. A. C. Taylor cup, the winner having to contest for two years, was won by Actor, belonging to Miss Mudge of Bristol. It was a silver loving cup, in addition to the blue ribbon.

In the combination harness, Billie Butts won. Actor won another prize in the next class, and in the final for the day Nigger, owned by William DeRham, received the blue ribbon.

Following is the summary:

HORSE SHOW THURSDAY

First and Second Prize Winners

Ladies Driving Horse—Billie Butts, owned by Carroll Walker; Gypsy Love, owned by Jos. Brisbois of Fall River; Peacock, ch. h., George Waring, Tiverton; Miss H. Butts, ch. h., Mrs. James MacLeod, Fall River.

Welsh Ponies—Tantrum, br. m., B. L. Cooke, Providence; Jill, blk. g., D. W. Flint, Middletown; Jack, blk. m., D. W. Flint, Middletown; Cynry, bay m., Billy Chase, Tiverton.

Single Horse or Mare—Daffioli, bay h., Carroll Walker; Chatterbox, ch. m., Arthur Speers, Newport; Harrington, bay g., R. S. Moore, Providence.

Saddle Horse—Tantrum, br. m., B. L. Cooke; Gypsy Love, bay g., C. Walker; Queen, gray m., C. Perseus Knight, Providence; Harrington, bay g., R. S. Moore, Providence.

Lady's Driving Horse—Actor, br. g., Estelle Mudge, Bristol; Edith, sor. g., Joseph Brisbois, Fall River; Chatterbox, ch. m., A. K. Speers; Daffioli, ch. m., Vanderbilt Special; Gypsy Love, bay m., Joseph Brisbois; Edith, sor. g., Joseph Brisbois.

Welsh Pony under Saddle—Tantrum, br. m., B. L. Cooke; Cynry, bay m., Billy Chase; Jack, blk. g., D. W. Flint; Jill, blk. m., D. W. Flint.

Hunters and Hurdles—Remington, gray m., Quantest Farm; Nunfrier, ch. m., G. Walker.

High Jump—Remington, gray g., Quantest Farm; Nunfrier, ch. m., G. Walker.

Long Jump—Long Tail—Guy Hall, bay g., W. L. S. Brayton; Jillie Butts, bay g., C. L. Walker; Queen, gray m., C. Perseus Knight; Oakland, bay m., C. Perseus Knight.

Special Class, H. A. C. Taylor Cup—Actor, owned by Miss Estelle Mudge.

Combination Horse—Billie Butts, bay g., C. L. Walker; Crystal, gray g., H. L. Cooke; White Horse, gray m., Peter Cleon, Fall River; Barrington, bay g., C. P. Knight.

Single Horse or Mare—Actor, br. m., Estelle Mudge; Promoter, bay g., Miss Mudge; Edith, sor. g., Joseph Brisbois; Daffioli, ch. m., C. L. Walker.

Polio Mountain—Tantrum, br. m., B. L. Cooke; William DeRham, Newport; Orloff, br. g., C. P. Knight; Peter, bay g., H. L. Cooke; Skipjack, ch. g., B. L. Cooke.

The Wednesday Horse Exhibit was all over to Friday on account of the weather.

Friday afternoon the program for Wednesday took place and the children's games.

PREMIUM LIST

Art

Drawings by member of Saturday class, A. A. N. 1st, Mrs. R. D. Hall.

Collection of Basket Work (6) 1st, Mrs. J. G. Swinburne.

Spec. Basket Work, 1st, Mrs. J. G. Swinburne.

Original Pastel, 1st, Laura A. Martins.

Pencil Sketch, Original, 1st, Laura A. Martins.

Knitting and Crocheting

Crocheted Luncheon Set, 1st premium, Mrs. Sarah Sweet.

Crocheted Pillow Cases, 1st, Mrs. Sarah Sweet.

Filet Crocheted Collar, 2d, Mrs. Jessie Dufferin.

Crocheted Bag, 1st, Mrs. George Carter.

Knitted Sweater, 1st, Mrs. C. C. Chase.

Crocheted Scarf, 1st, Mrs. C. C. Chase.

Filet Crocheted Corset Cover, 1st, Mrs. P. B. Lawton.

Filet Luncheon Cloth, 1st, Mrs. P. B. Lawton.

Crocheted Luncheon Cloth, 1st, Mrs. P. B. Lawton.

Knitted Spread, 1st, Mrs. John Heilmann.

Filet Tidy, 1st, Sophie Kesson.

Filet Tray Cloth, 2nd, Sophie Kesson.

Filet Tray Cloth, 1st, Mrs. Clarence E. Brown.

Filet Buffet Cover, 1st, Mrs. Clarence Brown.

Filet Tidy, 2nd, Mrs. Clarence Brown.

Filet Corset Cover, 2nd, Mrs. Clarence Brown.

Knit Afghan, 1st, Mrs. Albert G. Hall.

Quilted Table Mats, 1st, Mrs. Emma Sherman.

Crocheted Sack, 1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.

Crocheted Socks, 1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.

Crocheted Shawl, 1st, Mrs. Eliza Farrington.

Knitted Gloves, 1st, Mrs. William H. Chase.

Sleeveless Sweater, 1st, Mrs. Evelyn Brown.

Crocheted Handkerchief, 1st, Mrs. George Carter.

Filet Luncheon Set, 2nd, Miss S. Greene.

Knitted Lure, 2nd, Miss S. Greene.

Knitted Bolles, 2nd, Miss S. Greene.

Crocheted Centerpiece, 2nd, Miss S. Greene.

Crocheted Edging, 2nd, Mrs. Fred Capwell.

Relief Crochet Centerpiece, 2nd, Mrs. G. H. Coggeshall.

Relief Crochet Bonnet, 1st, Mrs. G. H. Coggeshall.

Relief Crochet Dolly, 1st, Mrs. G. H. Coggeshall.

Relief Crochet Bag, 1st, Mrs. G. H. Coggeshall.

Relief Crochet Towel, 1st, Mrs. G. H. Coggeshall.

Relief Crochet Bag, 1st, Mrs. G. H. Coggeshall.

Relief Crochet Collar, 1st, Dorothy Hall.

Child's Knitted Sweater, 1st, Miss Jennie Landey.

Knitted Sweater, 1st, Mrs. W. R. Harvey.

Filet Pillow Top, 2nd, Mrs. Elkins.

Cluny Crochet Centerpiece, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Shamrock Crochet Yoke, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Table Mats, Crocheted, 2nd, Miss Adeline Denais.

Crocheted Yoke, 1st, Mrs. M. T. Morris.

Knitted Stockings, 1st, Mrs. M. T. Morris.

Filet Crochet Scarf, 1st, Miss Edna Johnson.

Monkey Crochet Dolly, 1st, Miss Edna Johnson.

Filet Crochet Tidy, 1st, Miss Edna Johnson.

Filet Door Panel, 2nd, Mrs. Frank Tallman.

Filet Crocheted Yoke, 1st, Mrs. Cooper.

Crocheted Tricorner, 1st, Miss Adeline Denais.

Filet Bag, 1st, Miss Adeline Denais.

Crocheted Bowditch Cap, 1st, Miss Adeline Denais.

Filet Crocheted Yoker, 2nd, Miss Adeline Denais.

Crocheted Edging, 1st, Miss Adeline Denais.

Child's Sweater, 2nd, Alice Seabury.

Knitted Sweater, 2nd, Alice Seabury.

Knitted Cap, 2nd, Alice Seabury.

Crocheted Bag, 2nd, Mrs. J. L. C. Harrington.

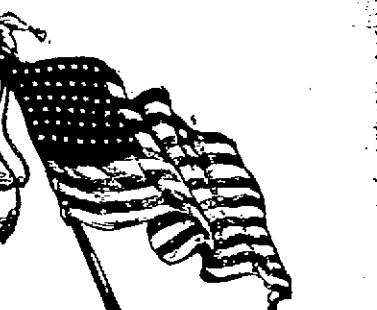
Crocheted Yoke, 2nd, Mrs. W. Hodgeson.

Crocheted Silk Dress, 2nd, Mrs. J. L. C. Harrington.

Knitted Sweater, 2d, Mrs. Nicol.

Flowers and Plants

Maiden Hair Fern, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.



Silver Leaf Begonias, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Parlor Oak, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Holly Fern, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Royal George Begonia, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Alca, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Robla, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Rex Elephant Ear, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Louise Closson, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Marguerite Begonia, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Star Begonia, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Stung Fern, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Rex Nest Fern, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Pond Lily, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Maple Leaf Begonia, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Angel Wing Begonia, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Plant Collection, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Begonia Collection, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Fayal Fern, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Asparagus Plum, 1st, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Collection Cut Flowers, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Day Lily, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Collection Potence, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Aspidistra, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Jerusalem Rubber, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Shrub, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

High Scale, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Creeper Fern, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Louise Closson, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Holly Fern, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Downy Plum, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Rubra Begonia, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Pond Lily, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Thurston Begonia, 1st, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Maiden Hair Fern, 1st, Mrs. Percy Sherman.

Springer Fern, 1st, Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman.

Sherran, 1st, Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman.

Collection Cut Flowers, 1st, Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman.

Thurston Begonia, 2nd, Mrs. P. J. Malone.

Pandora, 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Moss Fern, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Asparagus Plum, 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Smith, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Birds' Nest Fern, 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Smith, 1st, Mrs. R. D. Hall.

Naturals, 1st, Mrs. R. D. Hall.

Calandula, 1st, Mrs. R. D. Hall.

Collection Dahlias, 2nd, Mrs. R. D. Hall.

Collection Wild Flowers, 2nd, Lillian Sisson.

Jerusalem Rubber Plant, 1st, Frank Thomas.

Thorn, 1st, Frank Thomas.

Centerpiece, 1st, Mrs. Ella Harrington.

Begonia, 1st, Mrs. Ella Harrington.

Collection Aster, 1st, Mrs. Ella Harrington.

Dahlias, 1st, Mrs. Ella Harrington.

Larkspur, 1st, Mrs. Ella Harrington.

Marigolds, 1st, Mrs. Ella Harrington.

Marigolds, 2nd, Lydia McCartney.

Mignonette, 1st, Lydia McCartney.

Star Begonia, 1st, Mrs. Warren Sherman.

Junonia, 1st, Mrs. William Gee.

Gallardia, 1st, Mrs. Wm. Gee.

Aster, 2nd, Mrs. William Gee.

Boston Fern, 1st, Mrs. J. Frank Chase.

Begonia, 2nd, Mrs. J. Frank Chase.

Montbretia, 1st, Mrs. Thos. E. Brayton.

Princess Feather, 2nd, Mrs. Thos. E. Brayton.

Tricolor Amaranth, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Purple Glow Amaranth, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Cox Comb, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Collection Hoses, Hardy, 2nd, Mr. Thos. E. Brayton.

China Pink, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Muellin Pink, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Purilaca, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Lark, annual, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

California Poppy, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Prickly Poppy, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Stock Bouquet, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Subject Alyssum, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Splder Plant, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Mignonette, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

A. Lupin, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Snow on Mountain, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Balsam, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Summer Wall Flower, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Marshallow, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Pink Daisy, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Chinese Lantern, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Morning Bride, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Collection Sunflowers, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Helenium, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Fever Few, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Collection Gallaria, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Arctotis, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Yucca Grass, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Collection Dahlias, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

French Sultan, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Phlox Perennial, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Phlox Annual, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Labella Great, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Dennis, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Plyestigia, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Salpiglossis, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Nicotiana, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Tobacco, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

African Marigold, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

French Marigold, 2nd, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Coronopsis, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Boltonia, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Centrocyanus, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Ageratum, 1st, Mr. Thomas E. Brayton.

Fish Scale, 2nd, Mrs. Bridgeman.

Utricularia, 1st, Mrs. Bridgeman.

Double Delunia, 1st, Mrs. Bridgeman.

Single Fringe, 1st, Mrs. Bridgeman.

Single Fringe, 1st, Mrs. Bridgeman.

Lace Fern, 1st, Miss Ruth Mott.

Cox Comb, 1st and Special, Miss Ruth Mott.

Wild Flowers, 1st, Hazel Ford.

Colcks, 2nd, Mrs. Warren Sherman.

Heliotrope, 1st, Mrs. Warren Sherman.

Metallaria, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Begonia, 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Royal George, 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Collection Begonias, 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Plant Collection, 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Smith.

Pansies, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Naturals, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Collection Geraniums, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Zinnias, 2nd, Miss Lettie Sherman.

## PLAN FOR SECURING BEST PRODUCING POTATO SEED FOR FOLLOWING SEASON



Harvesting Potatoes—Seed Should Be Selected From the Best Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Do not wait until planting time next spring to select your seed potatoes. Do not even wait until harvest time this fall. Begin now by making a study of the plants. This is the plan that should be followed by potato growers who want to have seed that will produce the highest yields. Potato growers should have a seed plot, which may or may not be a part of the main crop, and from the best-growing, disease-resistant plants in this plot, which produce high yields of marketable-sized potatoes, select their seed for the following year. An area of one-tenth or one-fifteenth of the entire acreage will usually provide sufficient seed for the following season's planting.

While it is an advantage to start the seed plot with selected material the work may be begun during the growing season with any good stock of promising quality planted in suitable soil and properly cared for. The best portion of the field therefore should be selected for the seed plot. It should be well drained, frequently cultivated and thoroughly sprayed.

**Inspect Seed Plot.**  
Several times during the growing season the seed plot should be inspected. All weak, degenerate and diseased hills and those showing varietal mixtures should be pulled, so that only the progeny of healthy hills of the correct variety will remain at harvest.

## VALUE OF INSECTICIDE ACT

Farmers Have Been Saved Money by Prevention of Sale of Worthless Preparations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Both the farmer and the manufacturer have been benefited by the enforcement of the insecticide act of 1910.

Farmers have been supplied with insecticides and fungicides that will do what is claimed for them; and have been saved money by prevention of the sale of worthless, low grade, and short-weight preparations, and by prevention of crop or live-stock losses through use of worthless insecticides or fungicides.

The legitimate manufacturer has been protected against the illegitimate manufacturer; confidence in insecticides and fungicides has been created among farmers and stock raisers, and sales have increased; valuable information regarding the manufacture and efficacy of insecticides and fungicides has been given to the manufacturer, enabling him to prepare good preparations and truthful labels.

## ADVANTAGES OF VETCH

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Vetches are gaining in favor in many parts of the United States, for they make excellent feed either green or as hay, and are exceedingly useful as cover or green manure crops. In some respects, particularly their use, they are similar to common red clover, but have the advantage of this crop in that they grow in certain soils and climates where clover does not thrive. About 20 wild kinds occur in this country and are commonly known as wild peas. Only two kinds, namely the common vetch and hairy vetch, are very extensively grown, but other species are likely to become of increasing importance.

## CREAM SEPARATOR IS HANDY

Many of Our Farmers Are Neglecting Important Matter of Thorough Separation of Milk.

Approximately one-half of our farmers are still neglecting the important matter of thorough separation of the milk which their herds produce. As a result, from 10 to 25 per cent of the total production of butterfat is not made available to the consumer. The use of the cream separator is worthy of encouragement as an instrument capable of increasing the quantity of food available for human consumption.

## Fighting Doors.

All the doors should swing high enough from the floor to clear any rugs placed near them. And they should be placed so that they will not jam against one another. I know of two doors in a house that persist in locking knobs just as two angry bulls lock horns in mortal combat—or is it deer that do this? And when these doors are in that position you can't get out but have to back out, go around another way, and separate them. We don't intend having any doors like that in this house.—Harry L. Shawway, in the House Beautiful.

## ERADICATE BILLBUGS BY PLOWING IN FALL

Serious Injury Done to Corn Planted in Low Ground.

Young Insects Live Inside Stems or Roots of Plants and Do Much Harm by Eating Out Central Portion of the Stalk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The billbug, snout-beetle, or "elephant bug," as they are variously termed, are hard-shelled beetles which live normally in sodges, rushes, or the large wild grasses found growing in moist, low ground. Corn planted in these and creek bottoms or other low places, especially in the southern portions of the country, is liable to injury by billbugs. The grubs, or young, of these beetles live inside the stems or roots of plants, and their injuries to corn usually are caused by their eating out the central portion of the stalk, thereby stunting and seriously injuring the corn plants. The adult beetles also injure the corn, for they puncture the growing point or "bud" of the plant.

Some kinds of billbugs are eliminated easily by rotation of crops. Corn should not be followed by corn in the



The Maize Billbug—Adult, Greatly Enlarged.

Atlantic coastal plain region of the South, but may be alternated with cotton, on which the billbugs cannot live. Land infested with these insects should always be plowed in the late summer or early fall, for thus the winter quarters of the bugs are broken up. The immediate destruction of all sodges, rushes, chufa, or large swamp-inhabiting grasses in land intended to be planted to corn is especially necessary, as these plants are the natural food of the billbugs, and the insects cannot be eliminated unless this is done.

## WAYS OF ERADICATING SLUGS

Larvae May Be Combated by Using Arsenate of Lead, Hellebore or Tobacco Decoction.

(By C. P. GILLETTE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The slimy looking larvae of "slugs" that eat the surface of the leaves of cherry and pear trees are easily killed. If there is no fruit on the trees, the best way is to spray the trees with arsenate of lead in the proportion of one pound of powder, or two pounds of the paste, to each 50 gallons of water. A fine spray is best and should be applied so as to cover the upper surface of the leaves, where most of the feeding is done.

In case there is fruit on the trees you may use white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water. This will kill the slugs and do no harm to people who eat the fruit.

The same results may be secured by spraying with a strong tobacco decoction, such as Black Leaf 40, one part in 500 parts of water.

A thorough dusting with slaked lime, ashes or fine road dust will usually be successful in removing the slugs from the leaves.

## BULL ASSOCIATIONS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The bull association cannot give you something for nothing, but it can furnish you a share in from three to five \$300 bulls for \$50. These bulls cannot increase the production of the cows you now have, but they may double the production of the daughters. The daughters of association bulls and grade cows can never be registered, but in every other respect they may be the equal of purebreds. The bull association cannot compel you to join, but if you do join you will soon own a better herd and become a better farmer.

## Very Good Reason.

One reason a man has more pockets than a woman is because his collar is too tight to permit him to throw things down his shirt front.—Galveston News.

## Lines to Be Remembered.

Good nature will always supply the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot supply the absence of good nature.—Joseph Addison.

## Makes Suicides.

According to a Yale scientist, climates that are too stimulating have an effect in increasing the suicide rate.

## Replace Faults With Virtues.

The cardinal method with faults is to overgrow them and choke them out with virtues.—John Bacon.



## RAISING TURKEYS ON RANCH

Now Found Only in Unsettled Foothill Regions of California and Some Western States.

Turkey ranching is a new industry born of the decreasing production of turkeys on farms, according to an article in the recently published 1919 Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Twelve-year turkey ranching is now found practically only in the unsettled foothill regions of California and



Fine Type of Bronze Turkey.

hills in sections of Arizona and other Western states. In these regions a few persons are engaged in raising a thousand or more turkeys a season. The establishments are located where the range is unlimited and the natural food of the turkey, such as grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation, and the seeds of various weeds and grasses, is abundant. Advantage also is taken on these ranches of the turkey's relish for acorns, and where these are plentiful but little grain need be used for fattening in the fall.

The large flocks of turkeys are managed much like herds of sheep, being taken out to the range early in the morning and brought home to roost at night. They are herded during the day by men either on foot or on horseback, and by dogs especially trained for the work.

## BOTHER WITH EARLY CHICKS

Leg Weakness and Bowel Troubles Are Most Common Complaints—Two Ordinary Causes.

Many have had trouble with their early chicks. Leg weakness and bowel troubles are the most common complaints. The general causes for these troubles are overfeeding and too close confinement and the two usually go together. That which would be regarded as overfeeding in small runs would not be overfeeding where the chicks were out on the ground and permitted to run at will. Chicks confined to basement or in buildings continually, should have moist earth in scratch in and even then, should not be long confined to such runs.

The cold will not hurt them if they can return to the warm hovel at will, and they will very soon learn where to find it.

## LOSS OF INCUBATOR CHICKS

Poultry Specialist Saves Lives of Many Young Fowls by Using Feather Duster in Brooder.

A poultry specialist claims to be able to reduce loss among incubator chicks by providing the brooder with feather dusters. The chicks in coming in contact with the dusters imagine that they are being brooded by a hen and consequently do not become homesick and despondent over the fact that they have no mother to love them.

## GOOD DUST BATH FOR FOWLS

Necessary in Every Poultry House That Hens May Get Rid of Vermin—Fine Dust Is Best.

In every poultry house there should be a dust bath where the hens may get rid of lice.

Poultry lice breed through pores in their skin and fine dust fills these pores and suffocates the vermin. Road dust, hard coal ashes or dry dust of any kind will accomplish the purpose.

## Salt for Breeding Stock.

A little salt in the dry mash for the breeding stock and in the feed for newly hatched chicks will largely prevent the vice of toe-picking and cannibalism.

## Seems Queer.

"Seek and ye shall find" is a great truth (says the Philosopher of Folly) but it can be overdone. For instance the man who is always hunting for a job is the man who never seems to find one.

## Nothing in a Name.

"Namin" a boy "George Washington," said Uncle Eben, "is as much a sign dat he's giner be truthful as namin' a mule 'Job' is a sign dat he's giner be patient."

## HOW GERMANY PLANS TO LOOT VESSELS SUNK BY UNDERSEA BOATS.

Altogether, the prospects are very bright for the recovery of many ships, or at least of a large part of their cargo, even though they may lie in water 300 feet deep. It behoves us to devise means of conducting such deep-water salvage, for if we do not do this work we may be sure it will be undertaken by the enemy.

The Germans have not been carrying on their submarine warfare without a thought for the future. Last May when the U-boats were making frightful inroads into allied shipping there was an item in a German newspaper calling attention to the rich treasure that was being yielded up in the sea and stating that the German wrecking companies were planning to recover this treasure on a large scale after the war. It was not a matter of chance, then, that most of the U-boat statistics have been sunk at the very startling depth of 300 feet. German salvage companies are making unusual preparations for deep water diving operations.

Clearly, Germany is making great preparations for peace and intends to be so far ahead of other people in salvage methods that after the war most of the treasure in the sea will fall to her lot. She feels confident of winning on land and then she firmly believes that the sea will be hers as well. But we are not asleep. We are doing some inventing ourselves; and in a contest of ingenuity as well as in that of powder and steel, the Yankee when thoroughly aroused may be counted on to come out ahead.—A. Russell Flood, in Scientific American Supplement.

## WAR HAS STIMULATED POETS

How the World Cataclysm Has Been Responsible for a Wonderful Production of Verse.

There has emerged one new and remarkable feature in our literature during the war—the wonderful production of verse—and the desire of the public for it, remarks Chambers' Journal. Pain is endured, passions are wrung, dormant senses are quickened and beauty in strange places is revealed. The essences of life are discovered. So the human spirit has craved for new forms of expression, emancipated from the old, dull molds, commingled to convey the people's moods, their ecstasies, griefs and sorrows, their heavenly hopes. So those who had, perhaps, scarcely glanced at the poetry of their tongue belook themselves to the poetic form to state their new emotions. Not for an age has so much poetry—and good poetry among it—been produced, and never so much of it bought and read.

## How They Catch Fish in India.

A writer in Manchester Guardian contributes an interesting paragraph on one method of keeping the "pot" supplied with fish.

"Our soldiers in India have adopted a remarkable method of catching fish for the 'pot.' An ordinary marble-necked empty bottle, such as is universally used for lemonade and kirsch summer drinks, is obtained, and a little kerosene is put into it. A small quantity of water is then added and the bottle shaken up. The gas which generates its consequence forces the marble up into the mouth of the bottle, which thus becomes effectively sealed. It is now thrown out into the river. The white color of the liquid within the bottle (which is furiously effervescing all the time) arouses the curiosity of the fish, which swims from all parts, so to speak, to investigate it. Before long the pressure of the gas generating in the bottle becomes so great that the bottle bursts and the flying fragments of glass cause great slaughter among the denizens of the river. Used in this way, a pint-size bottle will account for quite an imposing number of fish."

## How Bell's Tone Is Changed.

Bells may have tones which, while thoroughly agreeable to the manufacturer, are not so pleasant to those who have to listen to them. A remedy for such a condition is described by James E. Noble in Popular Mechanics. By drilling two holes in the side of a bell the tone will remain perfectly clear but will be quite changed. If a slot is then cut between the two holes still another change of tone is effected. By driving a metal rod into one of the holes and trimming it off flush with the internal and external surfaces the tone may again be changed. Filling up the second hole with a plug will further alter the sound. Then if a wedge is cut and driven into the slot the tone of the bell will be restored to normal.

## The Truth.

Some people place great stress on facts, on things, on events, and on situations. The faith they have, if it may be called faith, they draw from these incidents of life. All the truth they know about things they discover in success, in profit and the victory of circumstances. They seek no moral basis which alone constitutes the only value in any human event. Men are ordinarily of this class. They are materialists. They crowd all the avenues of life. They fill the churches and the colleges and raise families. They don't ask what God thinks of their lives, but keep on filling them with excess, pride, envy and what the Bible calls thorns and thistles. These examples are everywhere. We see them whatever way we look. It is a phase of intellectual attitude that deserves far more serious than it gets. God, not the world, is truth.—Ohio State Journal.

## WHY It Is Necessary to Use Wheat Sparingly

Relaxation of some of the restrictions on wheat is by no means equivalent to a general assurance that prospects of a good harvest have done away with the need of continued conservation. A resolution passed by the allied food controller representing France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States makes it clear that economy must be practiced for a long time to come, for the food problem cannot be administered on the basis of one year of war. In addition to eliminating waste it is necessary to increase production.

The department of agriculture, in urging the farmers to plant more wheat, is helping the cause of the allies. This is the opportune time for emphasizing the importance of a reserve supply of wheat. Increase of acreage is one way of obtaining wheat for the emergency, and the government cannot put the question too strongly to the farmers—a billion bushels in 1919 will not allow an unreasonably large reserve stock. And while the farmers are plowing and sowing, the rest of us can help by using corn, rye and other cereals—not a pound of wheat should be consumed if a substitute will meet the needs of the family, for even if the end of the war were in sight, normal conditions in the food markets cannot be restored in one or two years.—Providence Journal.

## PARACHUTE IS NOT POPULAR

Why Aviators Have a Pronounced Aversion to What They Call "Going Over the Edge."

"Going over the edge" is the act of stepping out of the basket of a military balloon from 2,000 to 3,000 feet up, dropping into space, trusting to the parachute to open and check the descent," says Henry Woodhouse in Everybody's Magazine.

"When an aviator—called or Bacha—makes a dash for a kite balloon and fires incendiary bullets into it, the observer or observers—some balloons having two—hasten to go over the edge. The friendly anti-aircraft guns often help to remove any passing doubt as to the advisability of taking the step by their volleys—fired against the plane, of course, but as this plane is so close to the balloon that shrapnel seems to burst only a few feet from the huge gas bag, the pilot goes over the edge."

"Airplane pilots with many air fights to their credit say that they would prefer to fight half a dozen Bacha aviators single-handed over the German lines, with the German four-inch anti-aircraft batteries popping shrapnel at them at every opportunity, than to 'go over the edge.'"

"The balloon man compares the 'slow and sure' descent of his parachute with the meteoric dash downward of the crippled airplane and claims that the balloon service is the safer. Willing to settle that point, both he and the plane pilot agree that the air service is the best branch of the service, in which every red-blooded young man agrees."

## How to Utilize Sparrow.

That the despised English sparrow is a really delectable food bird and can be used in various ways as a war emergency dish is being demonstrated at Hagerstown, Md.

A resident of the west end of the city is authority for the statement that sparrow people, stewed, broiled or fried sparrow makes a splendid meal; if one can get enough sparrows, but he says this is not difficult. His plan is a dead-fall made of several boards nailed together, a string attached to a trigger and a boy at the end of the string. Sprinkle some food under the boards, and when the sparrows gather to feed, pull the string. Repeat the operation until you have a dozen or more sparrows, and you have sufficient for a good-size party.

The resident is catching and eating sparrows to conserve beef and other meat and at the same time help get rid of an intolerable nuisance.

## Wounds and Mathematical Laws.

That research has indicated that large non-infectious skin wounds heal according to certain mathematical laws, is the finding of Luniere in the Revue de Chirurgie, Paris. The time required is proportional to the size of the area that is to be healed. The healing proceeds at the same rate at the end as at the beginning. The laws and rates of repairs seem to apply indiscriminately to different animals of the same species of about the same age and state of health. These laws afford a standard of comparison of the effects of different methods of treatment.

## Fish Airplanes.

The name "butterfly-fish" is given in Torres Strait to a small rare fish that leaves the water and flies, or planes, for some little distance. Its flight is slow. The body is about four inches long, and shaped like a slightly flattened cigar. A perky little head at the fore-end is held higher than the back, and, right aft, the fin is fitted with a tail, shaped like the tail of an airplane. The wings, about three to four inches across, are butterfly shape and act as planes only, no movement in them being visible. Body, black; wings, spotted black and white.

## Dutch Windmill.

A Dutch windmill of giant proportions stands in Golden Gate park in San Francisco. It is said to be the largest in the world. Even in Holland, the land of windmills, it is said, there is not one that comes up to its size. It is 85 feet high; its wings have a radius of 57 feet. In a 50-mile breeze it pumps 70,000 gallons an hour through a 12-inch pipe, which carries the water to a distance of two miles and a height of 200 feet. It was a gift to San Francisco from her leading citizens, and cost \$25,000.



## New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 15, 1918.  
For full particulars of service, see the  
bulletin board at the New York City  
office of the New York, New Haven  
& Hartford Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 15, 1918.  
For full particulars of service, see the  
bulletin board at the New York City  
office of the New York, New Haven  
& Hartford Railroad.

## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

## Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.00, 7.40, 8.50 A.  
M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.00 A. M., then each  
hour to 9.50 P. M.

## Why New Fence System Is Used.

The old method of supporting fences by placing heavy, right posts every few feet, declines evening Wisconsin, has been shown to be wrong in principle. The new system of supporting fences is to make them on the principle of a riddlestick. A riddlestick is fastened at both ends. Anything that hits it at any point produces stresses on the string that are transmitted to the terminals.

The new fences have solid terminals 40 rods apart. Between them the wire is stretched tightly, and, to prevent it from sagging, then, flexible steel supports, anchored 18 inches below the surface of the ground, are used. When a sudden shock comes against one of these bowstring fences—such, for example, as a bull charging the fence, the flexible supports bend in an even curve from their point of anchorage and allow the strain to come on the terminals.

## Why a Tooth Aches.

The ache comes when the tiny nerve at the heart of the tooth is exposed to the air. When the tooth begins to decay, it starts to do so generally from the outside, and after the decaying process has gone far enough it reaches the nerve in the tooth, which aches when exposed. The ache is the signal which the nerve sends to the brain that there is an exposure and is a cry for help. From "Book of Wonders," by permission of the Bureau of Industrial Education, Washington, D. C.

## The Dog Star.

In ancient astronomy one of the prominent constellations of stars was called Canis Major, Greater Dog. The principal star in this constellation is Sirius, which is much the brightest star in the heavens. It is larger than the sun and far more distant, so distant, in fact, that its light is eight years in reaching the earth. The ancients believed that at a certain season of the year when Sirius, the dog star, arose with the sun, it added to the heat and the period of conjunction was called "dog days," or dog days, because they were supposed to hear the combined heat of the dog star and the sun. The period extends from early in July to late in August, but modern astronomers know that Sirius, the dog star, has nothing to do with the so-called dog days. The phrase is a survival of ancient superstition.

## Children and Music.

The value of good music in the home cannot be overestimated. Fortunately the child whose ear is accustomed from the cradle to beautiful sounds and melody. And yet even more fortunate the child who is accustomed to hearing the singing voices of those about him. Children love to hear songs, children's songs, big people's songs and folk songs. They love to hear the songs of long ago when mother was a child, and the lullaby grandmother used to sing. The child loves especially a bedtime song, sung at the crib before the final good-night.

## Useful Insects.

In addition to the insects which help man by their warfare against his enemies and those that are useful to him in medicine, there are many others that serve useful purposes in a commercial way. Most familiar of these are the honey and wax obtained from the bee. There is a Chinese bug which secretes a kind of grease on trees. This hardens into wax and is collected, melted and purified when it becomes white and glossy in appearance, and when mixed with oil it can be made into candles.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

## How Beavers Fell Trees.

A naturalist, who has given particular study to the ways of beavers, asserts that those creatures have an ingenious method of cutting the trunk of a tree that they wish to fell. Instead of attempting to gnaw it straight through they make two cuts, one above the other, and they pry out pieces between the cuts. The result of their operations is a Y-shaped notch, resembling that made by a woodsman with an ax.

## DARK COOL FROCK

Oriental Minaret Tunic Is Back  
Without Warning.

Chinese Silk, Pongee, Crepe de Chine  
or an American Satin, Regarded  
as Suitable Material for Garment.

The woman who is in search of something original in the way of a dark, cool costume that will carry her through the hot days realizes that there is something new in the field of fashion. Instead of the long plait at the side, the floating panel at the back, or the hip-length culottes buttoned in front, there is the revival of the Oriental minaret tunic. It has come back without warning, and the smart American woman makes her mid-summer clothes on this model, choosing thin Chinese silk, pongee, crepe de chine or an American satin.

She adopts the short, narrow skirt and flares out her minaret tunic in a



This quite Parisienne costume, which was taken from life, is of black satin and crepe de chine, embroidered in dull gold, blue and Indian-red threads. It is as full of color and grace as an Oriental play.

hooplike circle above her knees. This tunic carries its own bodice, and if a woman copies the French models worn on the beach at Deauville and in the Casino at Aix-les-Bains, she puts a splashy bit of Arabian embroidery at the waist and over the bust.

The latter is her cue to the colors. The splash of red, blue and yellow has today become the American woman's symbol of belief in victory.

## ADVICE FOR MODERN WOMAN

Schedule for Milady Requires That  
She Should Not Fail to Borrow a  
Few Hours Each Day.

The modern woman, by adhering rigidly to the rules laid down by the up-to-date authorities for the benefit of her sex, observes a fashion writer in Philadelphia Inquirer, can make the following useful disposition of her time each day:

Physical culture exercises, half hour.

Morning tub, half hour.

Massage and applications of cold cream, one hour.

Brushing and treatment of hair, one hour.

Manicuring of nails, half hour.

Luncheon, with thorough mastication, one hour.

Afternoon nap, one hour.

Dressing for afternoon calls, one hour.

Making calls, two hours.

Massage and application of cold cream, one hour.

Brushing hair, one hour.

Modeling finger nails, half hour.

Shaping eyebrows, half hour.

Pedicuring, half hour.

Sponge bath, half hour.

Dressing for dinner, one hour.

Dining (in simple King Edward style), one hour.

Red Crossing, three hours.

Hot bath, half hour.

Brushing hair, half hour.

Massage and cold cream, one hour.

Physical culture exercises, half hour.

Shower bath, quarter hour.

Sleep, eight hours.

Total, 28 1/2 hours.

## The Cape Idea.

The cape idea in coats has extended into the autumn season, especially for dressy afternoon and evening wraps and these are invariably trimmed with silk fringe.

## Not the Doctor's Fault.

"She has been a steady customer of the beauty parlors," remarked Felicia, descriptively, "for a number of years. The reason the results are not all that might be desired is that the beauty doctors had so little to start on. She was, you might say, wholly without preliminary training for the course."

## OUTFIT FOR FARMERETTE



This outfit combines all the qualities of an attractive and a comfortable garment. The wearer surely feels in place in the garden. The garment is composed of a gaily flowered chintz smock, buttoned knee breeches and heavy socks.

## JAPAN AFTER OUR FAN TRADE

New Creations Open in Regular Shape,  
With Pictures Depicting Western  
Manners and Customs.

Japan has been swift to profit by the fact that Europe is not producing and selling to America all the things for which she has for centuries been famed. One of the commodities that she has been especially quick in sending us is a supply of fans of various sorts, notes a fashion critic. Real Japanese fans and Chinese fans, too, are charming, and really much more attractive than some of the later ones that she has so cleverly sent us. These new ones open in regular fan shape, and are printed or painted with scenes supposedly depicting Western manners and customs. No more wistful and chrysanthemums, no more almond-eyed maidens in soft kimonos. No; these new fans show supposedly American women. One fan shows two women sitting by a table in chairs. One of them is actually clad in a skirt and shirtwaist quite in the most Western fashion possible, and if one may judge by appearances, she is trying to run the Western world according to her own plans, for she is most demurely in appearance.

But of course there are the lovely Japanese fans still to be found, unspoiled by any ideas of Westernism, but just the pretty, transplanted things they always have been.

## MANY ATTRACTIVE FALL HATS

Silk Embroidered Flowers, Combined  
With Velvet or Satin, Among  
the Latest Creations.

Many attractive models are included in the early fall lines of the millinery wholesalers. For dress wear, not hats with striking silk embroidered flowers, combined with velvet or satin, are seen in collections. Genuine-borough effects, with a decided turn at the side, and models with slashed sides also are shown, as is a shape with wide sides, a short back and an envelope front. All of these shapes are very large. Various effects in "tins" are also included in the new showings, in black, navy and brown. They are trimmed with ostrich tassels, bands and tips, as well as with paradise.

For tailored wear, turbans and medium sized shapes are shown in velvet and satin, combined with long nap beaver. The brims and crowns are made of satin or velvet, with the flanges, facings and side crowns of beaver, sometimes in contrasting colors. Among the trimmings of these hats are wings and ribbon cockades, as well as accordion-plaited ribbon in fan-shaped arrangements.

## Dresses of Lace.

Lace dresses have never been quite so much worn as this year—not the real princess and Brussels patterns of other years, but the net and lace and embroidered nets one sees at country clubs, roof gardens and other like places of gaiety. It is to be noted that many of these fine dresses come semi-made, and as it is the fashion nowadays to have nothing tight-fitting and to give as much as possible the uncorseted look the veriest amateur home dressmaker can evolve this sort of summer frock easily.

## Tailored Model of Silk.

Purple and white striped tub silk goes to the making of both high and low-necked tailored shirts of an unimpeachable smartness. In the high-necked model a stock and a tab cravat and folded cuffs of white plique provide the finishing touch. With the low-necked model broad box-plaited white organdie collars and cuffs are worn.

## Gift to the Garbage Children.

Bessie on her birthday received a new doll. Her old one she proposed discarding, so she said: "I think, mamma, I'll give it to the garbage man. He can take it to the garbage woman and she can fix it up for the little garbage children to play with."—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## INCREASED SUPPLY OF MEAT

Hen Is Main Dependence, but She  
Must Have Assistance From  
Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The hen, first and last, is the main dependence for increasing the supply of white meat and eggs, but she requires the aid of turkeys, geese and ducks, just as, on a dairy farm, the cow requires the aid of pigs, sheep and goats.

## The Complete Repudiation.

"You have doubtless said something you regret." "No," replied Senator Borah. "I make a point of not remembering a few ill-adviced observations sufficiently often to regret them."

## Practical Use for Them.

"What's the use of having two or three homes, as these millionaires have?" asked the idle wayfarer who wanted to start a little conversation. "There's a whole lot of use," replied the man who was beating carpets. "If I owned two homes I'd live in one while my wife was cleaning the other."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## Peculiar Disease.

Workers occupied in turning shells on lathes suffer from a peculiar occupational disease, according to La Presse Medicale. The malady consists of an eruption of pimples due to the accumulation of iron in the skin. This accumulation is made possible by the use of impure oil.

## Widows and Insurance.

Even when a widow is nothing to us personally it almost always makes us feel very bad to hear what kind of securities some one has persuaded her to buy with the insurance money.—Ohio State Journal.

## Lines to Be Remembered.

Be a pattern to others and then all will go well; for as a whole city is affected by the licentious passions and vices of great men, so it is likewise reformed by their moderation.—Cicero.

## Uncle Eben.

"A man betrays himself by bragging," said Uncle Eben. "When I hear a man telling 'bout how easy he kin drive a mule, I knows right off he ain't no regular mule driver."

## SURE THING



"You must testify only to what you know; not to hearsay evidence."  
"Yes, sir."  
"What is your age?"  
"I've only hearsay evidence on that point."

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer an entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics at 4 per cent. less than our regular prices. We do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,  
184 THAMES STREET  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1000 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,  
152 THAMES ST.

## NOTICE

OFFICE OF

Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

## Newport Gas Light Co.

## Cleopatra in Solid Gold.

Antiquaries in Cairo read with interest recently of a discovery made at Kenah, in the course of excavations, of a positive treasure in the shape of a number of fine and well-preserved works of art of the time of the Ptolemies, says an Egyptian paper. An eagle with spread wings, a dove and another small bird, and four statues of children, all of gold, reads the list; a sphinx of white marble incrustated in gold; a great scarab of marble with ivory wings; a big gold and silver coffer, etc. But the most valuable portion of this find are two statues of gold, said to be life size, representing Cleopatra, the beautiful and inconstant.

## The American Husband.

I wonder whether you American men, when the test comes, are going to live up to your very high reputation. As husbands you are considered to have no equals on the face of the earth. When little jars occur, as they do in the best households, we have been known to tell our lawful spouses that we wished we had married American husbands. Even now, I suppose, you have to eat things that you don't particularly want. The true patriot is the man who can eat an imitation beefsteak, with a smile on his face, and tell the woman who prepared it that it is as good as the real thing.—Mrs. A. Burnett-Smith in Atlantic.

## Kafir Women Never Milk.

The Kafir laborer in France, surrounded by civilization's horrors and marvels, forgets them all when he first sees Jeannette milk the cow. It is not the beauty of Jeannette that smites him, it is her sacrifice. She is breaking what is to him a home honored if not a religious custom. The woman can hoe and reap, and thatch and daub, draw the water and hoe the wood, and generally be the beast of burden; but to plow the field, milk the cows, and put up the framework of the hut are male prerogatives that even the laziest rod polyanist would not forego.

## Novel Bigamy Excuse.

A new bigamy excuse was offered in London recently. A Dutch baker, aged thirty-five, who pleaded guilty to bigamy by marrying Bertha Seebold, a widow, gave as his excuse that he wanted to break her of the drug habit. Mrs. Seebold said that she first met him in a tramcar, when she dropped her handbag and he picked it up. The Recorder: "Is it true that he wanted to break you of the drug habit?" "Yes; if it was not for him I should not be here now." Sentence was postponed.

## Treasure Island in Favor.

The American boy has very catholic tastes in literature. Ten years ago the University of Illinois made inquiry of 24 American public libraries as to the 12 most popular books with their boy readers. The result gave "Treasure Island" second place in the list. A second inquiry just completed finds the same story at the top of the poll by a substantial majority. The result is the more interesting because "Treasure Island" was not at its first appearance, a great favorite with boys.

## Language of Few Words.

The Sierra Madre mountains, in northern Mexico, are inhabited by a curious race called the Tarahumaras. While the majority are cave-dwellers, many families reside in small villages, all of which are about 9,000 feet above the sea level. The food of these people is maize, from which they manufacture a drink called teshuin. They are unable to count beyond ten, and their language is limited to 300 words.

Established by Franklin in 1818.

## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 1311

Home Telephone 1819

Saturday, September 21, 1918



Seventeen months of war have cost the United States 17,339,681,342—a billion dollars a month.

The war is calculated to have cost the belligerent countries of Europe not less than 12,600,000 potential lives at the present time, according to Sir Bernard Mallett, register general of England. Every day war continues means loss of 7,000 potential lives to the United Kingdom, France and the Central Powers.

Great Britain has raised 8,750,000 troops—1,000,000 from the dominions, 1,000,000 from India and 6,750,000 from Great Britain. Losses in killed men over 900,000 to date, and total casualties at 2,600,000. The British navy has increased from 2,500,000 tons in 1914 to 8,000,000, and has sunk 150 submarines out of the 200 that have been disposed of. In the year ended June 30 last British machines brought down 4102 enemy aircraft, with loss of 1213 machines to themselves.

Some people believe that the German and Austrian military leaders will point to the American reply as evidence that they have done everything possible to bring about peace and thus try to strengthen their people for another winter campaign. But another view is that owing to intolerable conditions in Austria-Hungary there is more than a possibility of a breaking up of the quadruple alliance; that Austria, having gone through the form of making a peace proposal, which is promptly rejected, has thus cleared the way for her next step—an unconditional surrender on terms laid down by President Wilson.

Here are some interesting figures: The personal income tax paid by five Southern states is as follows:

State	Total returns	Amount paid
South Carolina	1,201	\$17,182
Georgia	2,441	318,653
Alabama	2,031	175,000
North Carolina	2,201	560,000
Arkansas	2,255	157,000

The Northern states paid as follows:

State	Total returns	Total tax paid
Connecticut	9,713	\$2,814,000
Illinois	12,625	10,412,000
Indiana	7,001	1,165,000
Iowa	4,491	518,000
Massachusetts	32,448	10,810,000
Michigan	11,448	3,810,000
Minnesota	7,556	1,534,000
New Jersey	1,750	5,845,000
New York	32,135	17,750,000
Ohio	21,774	12,425,000
Pennsylvania	40,283	17,615,000
Rhode Island	3,745	1,915,000

It will be observed that Rhode Island paid more than five Southern states combined and four times as much as the great state of Georgia. Rhode Island had a population in 1910 of 542,610, while Georgia had 2,603,121, nearly five times that of Rhode Island and only pay one-quarter of the income tax. Comment is unnecessary. It shows pretty conclusively who is bearing the financial burden of this war.

## THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The fall political campaign is now on. From this time to November 5th some solid work will be put in by both parties. In the State Governor Beekman will receive the unanimous nomination for a third term, and no one doubts but that he will be re-elected by a large majority as he deserves to be. He has made one of the most popular Governors that the State has ever had.

United States Senator Colt will likewise receive a unanimous nomination for re-election. Senator Colt is a statesman and an ardent patriot—a strong upholder of the President's hands in this gigantic world war. His defeat would be a calamity. We have full confidence in the people of the State that they will do the right thing by re-electing Senator Colt by a resounding majority.

It is now practically conceded that Mayor Burdick will receive the nomination for Congress from this district. He has made a popular Mayor and if elected to Congress, as he undoubtedly will be, he will make a good record there.

## SOME LIBERTY LOAN SLOGANS

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.  
 Liberty Bonds or German bondage.  
 "Come across" or the Kaiser will. The soldier gives; you must lend.  
 Liberty Bonds or German taxes.  
 Buy over here to win over there.  
 It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.  
 For Foch and freedom; buy bonds.  
 A bond slacker is the Kaiser's lacker.  
 A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend.  
 The more bonds you buy the fewer boys will die.  
 Let all get on the bond wagon.  
 Be one of the millions to lend the billions.  
 Dig up the coin and bury the Hun.  
 Buy bonds before its verboten.  
 Idle dollars are pro-German.  
 Put the "pay" into patriotism.  
 Bonds speak louder than words.  
 If you can't fight your money can.  
 Freedom buy bonds; slaves wear them.

## PREMIUM LIST COUNTY FAIR

Continued from Page 1

Ox-eyed Daisies, 2nd, Miss Little Sherman.  
 Colla, 2nd, Thomas Brayton.  
 Delphinium, 2nd, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Gladiolus, 1st, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Gladiolus, 2nd, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Aspidistra, 1st, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 1st, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 2nd, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 3rd, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 4th, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 5th, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 6th, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
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 Spider Fern, 17th, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 18th, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 19th, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
 Spider Fern, 20th, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.

**Cattle**  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 1 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 2 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 3 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 4 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 5 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 6 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
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 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 17 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 18 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 19 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 20 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.

**Vegetables—Class A**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 5th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class B**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class C**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class D**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class E**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class F**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class G**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 18th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

Gold Corn Potatoes, 1st, Glen Farm.  
 Long Orange Carrot, 1st, Glen Farm.  
 White Belgian Carrot, 1st, Glen Farm.  
 Jacks, 1st, Glen Farm.  
 White Crown Potatoes, 2d, Glen Farm.  
 Swiss Chard, 2d, Glen Farm.  
 White Chloery, 1st, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 1st, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 2d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 3d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 4d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 5d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 6d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 7d, Glen Farm.  
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 Cabbage Pumpkin, 17d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 18d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 19d, Glen Farm.  
 Cabbage Pumpkin, 20d, Glen Farm.

**Cattle**  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 1 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 2 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 3 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
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 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 18 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 19 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.  
 Thoroughbred Guernsey Bull, 20 yr., 1st, Bayberry Farm.

**Vegetables—Class A**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
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**Vegetables—Class B**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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**Vegetables—Class C**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 13th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 14th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 15th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 16th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 17th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 18th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class D**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 5th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 6th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 7th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 8th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 9th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 10th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 11th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 12th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 13th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 14th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 15th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 16th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 17th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 18th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class E**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 5th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 6th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 7th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 8th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 9th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 10th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 11th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 12th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 13th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 14th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 16th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 17th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 18th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class F**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 5th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 7th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 14th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 17th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 18th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class G**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 5th, George A. Carter.  
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 Spaulding Potatoes, 17th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 18th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

**Vegetables—Class H**  
 X. L. Potatoes, 1st, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 2nd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 3rd, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 4th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 5th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 6th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 7th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 8th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 9th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 10th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 11th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 12th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 13th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 14th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 15th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 16th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 17th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 18th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 19th, George A. Carter.  
 Spaulding Potatoes, 20th, George A. Carter.

## WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, Sept. 20, 1918.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Sept. 22 to 26, warm wave 21 to 26, cool wave 24 to 28. This will be the last of the great storms of the month; they have been repeatedly anticipated and described. It will be followed by a severe cold wave that will carry frosts further south than usual. Frequent showers will precede this cold wave and freezing weather in northern sections.

It is full time to sow winter wheat in northern part of winter wheat section, but I am not advising everyone to sow winter wheat. I could not do so without knowing some of the details about the kind of soil each farmer has for wheat cultivation. For some parts of the great winter wheat section I am advising to sow Spring wheat. The great drought is not permanent, but is not yet ready to shut up shop.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Sept. 27 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 28, plains sections 29, meridian 30, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 30, eastern sections Oct. 1, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about Oct. 2. Storm will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will develop higher than usual temperatures and the storm forces will be fully up to the average, followed by a cool wave that may not reach very low temperatures but unusually cold weather is expected from Oct. 10 to 17. This will be the coldest part of October. Temperatures will go high again near Oct. 19 and be followed by moderate weather to end of month.

The great drought will not end during October. Some rains are expected but they will do less good than usual and the moisture will rapidly evaporate. The Mexican drought ended in May, 1918, and the Great Drought began in June following. Some are discouraged about the long continued dry weather. These bulletins will continue to announce crop weather conditions a month or more in advance.

Very dangerous storms and most precipitation are expected during the nine days centering on Oct. 21. Canada will get most rain during that period and much of the Canadian soil will be put in good condition.

Twenty-six ships of 147,520 deadweight tons were delivered to the Shipping Board by American yards during the first thirteen days of September. During the same period 28 steel and wooden ships of 150,370 deadweight tons were launched.

**CAN'T BURY WIRES.**  
 Manager Gosling of the Bay State Street Railway Company had a long session with the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening in regard to burying the wires for the tract of land that is to be the site for the new buildings to be erected by the United States Housing Corporation on Old Fort Road. The ordinance as passed by the representative council required all wires to be buried, but officials of the corporation had notified them that they could not bury the wires on account of the excessive cost. Manager Gosling presented figures tending to show that the cost would be some \$22,000, and from this expenditure but a small revenue could be derived. He was sharply interrogated by members of the board in regard to the figures submitted, and also in regard to other work that had been required by the city in the past and that had not been done.

Mr. Gosling further explained that the Housing Corporation had given his company permission to erect distributing poles in the rear of some of the property, so that that would not have to be placed on the streets. He agreed to submit plans and blue prints showing the location of poles.

Dr. Richard V. Mattison came before the board and offered the services of the Newport Improvement Association in investigating the gas situation in Newport. The board extended a



# WILSON SPURNS AUSTRIA'S OFFER

No Need of Secret Conference on Matter So Plain, President Says.

REPLY IS SWIFTLY DRAFTED.

No Opportunity Given for Teuton Note to Have Distractive Effect on Allied Mind—Mount Vernon Speech Bulwark Against Peace.

Washington.—President Wilson flatly rejected the Austro-Hungarian government's proposal for a secret peace parley.

His reply is perhaps without a precedent in history. It was made public within half an hour after the Swedish minister delivered the official text of the note to the state department. The president's answer was issued in the form of a statement from Secretary of State Lansing, which read as follows: I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider no proposal for a conference upon peace and can and will entertain a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

The President again spoke for the allied world, and in so doing wrote "Anis" to the Austrian move. His answer consisted of exactly 68 words as compared with the several thousand words that made up the long statement from Austria.

It was 9:20 o'clock when the Swedish minister, W. A. F. Ekengren, arrived at the state department with the note. Two minutes later he left the office of Secretary of State Lansing, and 83 minutes later Mr. Lansing gave an audience to newspaper correspondents and made public the President's reply.

Future peace proposals from the central powers must come around to the President's way of thinking, as he definitely points out in his 68 words. He has given his peace program to the world, and it stands as a bulwark against all anping peace proposals which may emanate from either Germany or Austria.

The most detailed statement by the President is found in his speech of January 8, made to Congress, which, summarized, is:

1. The methods of establishing covenants of peace.
  2. The freedom of navigation.
  3. The removal of economic barriers.
  4. The reduction of armament.
  5. The adjustment of colonial claims.
  6. The future of Russia.
  7. The evacuation, restoration and future safety of Belgium.
  8. The restoration of invaded French territory and the righting of the wrong done to France in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine.
  9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along "clearly recognizable lines of nationality."
  10. Free opportunity of autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
  11. The evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro and other Balkan reforms.
  12. Assurances of security to non-Turkish nationalities under Turkish rule.
  13. An independent Polish state.
  14. A "general association of nations" to guarantee "political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."
- In his reply the President is speaking for the allies as well as the United States.

## PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The British secretary for foreign affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, stated, though unofficially, that he was utterly unable to see that such a conference as proposed by Austria could have the desired end, adding: "It is incredible that anything can come of this proposal."

Washington military circles look for a smashing blow at the German line—probably simultaneous drives launched in Flanders, about Laon and on the new American St. Mihiel front—as the allied answer to the Teutonic peace proposal put forward by Austria.

Destructive fires are seen to break forth in Metz as allied airmen drop tons of bombs on the city.

British capture Malassemy, northwest of St. Quentin, together with the trench system to the southeast and east of the place.

French soil will be freed of invader, says Ambassador Sharp, who calls American victory "most inspiring." The American victory at St. Mihiel has caused terror among the population of towns in Baden. The evacuation of Mulhouse and even of all Alsace is talked about in southern German newspapers.

New Haven's Central Labor Union, 301 content with large contributions to the Red Cross and other war funds and with heavy subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, has started a movement, in a campaign to raise \$2500 for the purchase of an ambulance, which may other bodies in organized labor are expected to duplicate.

J. R. CLYNES.

Labor Leader Becomes British Food Controller.



J. R. Clynes became food controller of Great Britain after the death of Lord Blandford, whose assistant he had been. He is an earnest patriot and also is prominent in union labor circles.

## FOE IN PEACE DRIVE

Offer Seen as Trick to Save Germany From Havoc.

Feeling in Washington That "Force Without Stint" Should Answer Enemy Offer.

London.—Germany is striking swiftly in her peace offensive. In addition to the Austrian note inviting all the belligerents to a hazy peace conference and a proposition that all the powers should withdraw their troops from the Marne coast, on the Arctic, west of Archangel, Berlin has made a definite peace offer to Belgium in which there is no word of reparation or indemnity, no confession or admission that Germany has wronged Belgium by the destruction of her cities and the murder of her noncombatant population.

It is apparent that Germany realizes now that soon or late she must withdraw from Belgium, and if she could obtain a treaty which would bar Belgian territory to the allies' troops and aircraft it would add enormously to the difficulties of attacks by the allies against German territory and cities and would rob the allies of the advantages accruing from the use of a Belgian jumping off place, while Germany escapes any sort of payment for the crimes she has committed.

The trick in the Marne coast proposal lies in the fact that while the allies are well established there German troops are far distant and the Allies are showing more reluctance to assist the Germans and attack the allies.

In extending an invitation to all the belligerent governments to enter into nonbinding discussions at some neutral meeting place the Austro-Hungarian government states that the object of the conference would be to obtain an exchange of views which would show "whether these prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

Washington.—The feeling in Washington is that "force without stint" until victory is achieved and a rejection of the overture will be the American government's response to the Austro-Hungarian government's invitation to all the belligerent powers to send delegates to some neutral meeting place to enter into nonbinding discussions with a view to peace.

For \$6,000,000,000 Saving. Washington.—The Federal Reserve Board called on the nation to consume \$24,000,000,000 less than it produces next year and thus may pay the year's war cost. This means that America must save \$6,000,000,000 more in the next 13 months than it did last year.

JOHN D. RYAN GRATIFIED.

Pleased With American Aerial Work at War Front.

Paris.—On his return from a tour near the battle front John D. Ryan, American assistant secretary of war, in charge of air service, declared that he was much gratified by the work done by the aerial force of the American army. Mr. Ryan's tour was made during the recent operation of the American army and gave him an opportunity to see the various American aviation activities.

LENINE ORDERS AN "ALLIANCE."

Tells Bolshevik Leaders That Czechoslovak Demands It.

Stockholm, via London.—Nicolai Lenin, still confined to his bed by the wounds inflicted on him by a would-be assassin, has sent a "preliminary summons" to the Bolshevik leaders to form a defensive and offensive alliance with Germany, according to dispatches from Moscow.

The "Czechoslovak danger" is given by the Bolshevik premier as the ground for the projected alliance.

Massachusetts' wealth and industry has been hit so hard by the eight billion dollar tax provisions of the revenue bill that it may be necessary for the State Legislature to revise its tax laws, according to Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, who spoke in behalf of the measure for the Committee on Ways and

# AMERICANS REACH GERMAN FRONTIER

Dash of U. S. Troops Executed So Rapidly Enemy Is Left Powerless to Offer Resistance.

THIRTY TOWNS CAPTURED.

Verdun-Commercy Railway Restored After Four Years—Belief That Line Will Be Advanced Until Metz Is In Artillery Range.

Paris.—The great St. Mihiel salient, which for four years threatened the life of France like a dagger pointed at Paris, has disappeared and the place where it was two days ago now is marked only by a shallow depression in the German line. In a little more than 24 hours after the American infantry left their trenches at a prearranged time this great task was accomplished, and the line runs past Nancy, on the east, through Juncy, Xammes, St. Benoit, Hattoville, Hannonville and Herveville to Fresnoy, a little southeast of Verdun. The total penetration since the beginning of the drive is now 12 miles.

Already more than 12,000 prisoners have been counted and they are still coming in in droves. There is little doubt that the total for this stage in the drive will exceed 15,000 or 16,000. This huge bag was due largely to the feeble resistance made by the Germans except by one or two famous divisions who were in the line. Of these prisoners about 350 were Austrians, who apparently had been employed as rear guards to enable the bulk of the German forces to get away.

Although the German official reports pretend, as usual, that the retreat was voluntary and had been previously arranged, there is no doubt that the German troops were taken by surprise, which accounts largely for the unprecedented feat of clearing a salient of this size in practically one day.

French military experts are saying today that in all probability the German resistance will increase from now on; in this view the American officers fully agree. The latter had in fact expected a desperate resistance from the start, and they are very agreeably surprised by the extremely low casualties in the American force.

That the Germans were surprised completely is proved by the condition of the villages recaptured, numbering more than 30, all of which, including the famous St. Mihiel, were found to be practically undamaged. This is not the habit of the Germans when conducting an ordered retreat.

One of the most important results of the American victory is the release of the Verdun-Commercy railroad, one of the trunk lines across France which has been out of use in this section, compelling a long detour to the south. News of the American success has caused the greatest enthusiasm in Paris and in London also, and, indeed, has thrilled all France.

Metz, of course, is in no immediate danger from the American advance, and it still is too far away to come under any but the heaviest guns, but it is altogether likely that the line will be pushed forward, at least at some point suitable for gun emplacements, on a large scale to reach Metz by direct artillery fire. In the meantime the enormous and almost unprecedented concentration of aerial strength will not be wasted, and Metz is in for some troublous days. Already the American and French airmen are vigorously at work bombing the towns along the Rhine and the Moselle, including Metz.

It took the Americans about 30 hours to smash the great salient and half a dozen more for "mopping up." France marvels anew at the lightning speed the doughboys displayed in this, their own battle, as they did when they fought their way to the Follies on the Marne.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—Senators and representatives were a unit in demanding "force without limit or stint" as America's answer to the Austrian peace proposal.

LONDON.—The London and Paris press denounce the Austrian peace proposal as a trick to gain time for Germany to reorganize shattered armies. German newspapers predict the peace effort of Austria will fail.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. C. E. Chapin, wife of the city editor of the World, was found dead in hotel from a pistol shot—husband vanished after writing of tragedy.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson assured committee of Democratic women that he will urge passage of the suffrage amendment by an early vote.

LONDON.—British troops began a drive in Macedonia on a 10 mile front, carrying the first and second Bulgarian positions, which had been held by the enemy for more than two years, French and Serbians occupying important mountain heights. The British captured 800 prisoners and 10 guns.

WASHINGTON.—The house defeated amendment proposed to exempt the President and state officials from the income tax.

Peter Gracunas, New York business man, was fined \$500 in the United States district court, Boston, by Judge Morton for violating the pure food law. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine. He was recently indicted severely for shipping interstate a large quantity of cottonseed oil labeled olive oil.

GENERAL PERSHING.

All American Offensive Starts on His Fifty-eighth Birthday.



This is the latest picture of Gen. John J. Pershing, showing the victorious commander of the First American Field Army wearing his steel helmet.

## OUR ARMY ADVANCES

Predicted U. S. Men Will Force Teutons Into Germany.

British Authorities Declare Pershing's Drive Will Clear France and Belgium.

London.—The hardest battle of the moment is being fought by General Mangin's army along the wide front from Verdun to Pont-a-Mousson, with the Chemin des Dames as the goal.

General Pershing is following closely the German army, which is dropping back to prepared positions. Monkey mountain, east of Vauxuillon, has been taken by the French, who have also captured Vailly, an important position on the Aisne.

Few details have come in of the operation northeast of Soissons, but that it is a desperate affair is apparent from the frequent changes in positions in the last few days. The Germans are offering resistance comparable with that at Passchendaele in 1916. Despite the enemy's stubbornness Mangin is steadily drawing closer to his goal. In some places he has reached new fighting country, and in others he has approached the 1917 lines. The enemy's losses are reported to be running very high.

Although General Pershing's push at St. Mihiel exceeded all expectations, it is wise not to expect progress to continue at the same rate, nor should hopes be too extravagantly raised at this moment. The British have pushed forward southeast of Ypres on a front of two miles, the operation being intended to improve their position. Along the Hindenburg line fighting is largely between patrols.

French critics hint that the American advance in the St. Mihiel sector is deeper than reports suggest. Some authorities think General Pershing's offensive is intended as the greatest allied stroke of the war and that it is aimed at turning the Germans out of France and Belgium by autumn. Soldiers with vivid recollections of autumn attacks through mud consider the American performance at St. Mihiel remarkable. They know the difficulties of taking, without an interval of preparation, the German rearward positions, which are elaborated with all the skill of modern defense methods. The widespread belief is growing that the Americans are able to do anything they put their hands to.

What is thought by some significant is the reticence shown in recent French communiqués regarding the fighting around St. Mihiel, the Chemin des Dames and the Aisne sector, where the Germans report heavy fighting on a 21 mile front between Vauxuillon and Roubaix. According to the German statements, they have now reached a prepared line between the Meuse and the Moselle, toward which Franco-American troops are feeling their way with tanks.

## BABY HAD ECZEMA FOR 7 MONTHS

In Pimples On Face, Cross and Had to Have Hands Tied, Itchy and Kept Awake at Night.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"After my baby was one month old he started to have eczema and he had it seven months. It was in pimples on his face, and they were watery. He was very cross and had to have his hands tied. The eruption was so itchy I had to rub him, and it kept me awake half the night."

"I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I sent for a free sample. It seemed to help so I used one box of Cuticura Ointment with three cakes of Cuticura Soap when he was afflicted." (Signed) Mrs. Adeline Bellofatto, 87 E. Lincoln St., Marlboro, Mass., Sept. 17, 1917.

Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent these distressing troubles. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

# Aetna Annuities for Women

WILL YIELD

AGE 50	6.64	per cent. per annum
AGE 55	7.44	" "
AGE 60	8.52	" "
AGE 65	10.	" "
AGE 70	12.15	" "

Payments on monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis as desired

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For further information apply to

PACKER BRAMAN

183 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

# The Savings Bank of Newport

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer

Names of Depositors as rendered to the Bank Commissioner of Rhode Island as required by Section 17, Chapter 237, of the Banking Laws of the State of Rhode Island:

Blake, Alice E., now Ash	Newport, R. I.
Carney, William	Newport, R. I.
Castello, Ellen	Newport, R. I.
Connor, Hannah	Newport, R. I.
Dodge, Hazel M.	Block Island, R. I.
Marlin, Mary A.	Block Island, R. I.
McGough, James	Newport, R. I.
Slason, Jane Bromfield	Middletown, R. I.
Stewart, Laura	Newport, R. I.
Stoddard, Arthur B.	Portsmouth, R. I.
Wood, Alfred N.	Block Island, R. I.
Wyatt, Mary A.	Middletown, R. I.

Dec. Dec.

# THE NEW LIBERTY LOAN

You no doubt wish to subscribe to the new Liberty Loan, issued by the United States Government. These Bonds afford an investment that is Absolutely Secure and yield a liberal return in interest. We will be pleased to receive your subscription for Liberty Bonds.

# NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, R. I.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

# SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Orders Promptly Attended to. All Goods are Pure Absolutely

## SMOKES FOR WOUNDED



A few wounded American soldiers in a United States hospital in France are receiving their "smokes" from an American Red Cross worker.

The soothing taste of tobacco helps the boys to forget their pain and all their troubles go up in smoke. Tobacco is the greatest essential for the comfort of our soldiers both on the line and behind. From letters received from boys "over there" it appears that the Yankee cannot smoke "the delectable stuff" that the French smoke and American tobacco is received with open arms.

## NICKS FRIEND FOR \$450

Lydia Pulls Fake Marriage Ceremony and Now Husband is Planning Dire Things.

Cleveland, O.—Lydia—that's the only name the police will give for her—had an "awfully good time" making a friend think he was getting married to her while it cost the friend \$450. Lydia is married, but that made little difference in her sweet young life. She met the other man in her husband's place of business and in a few days agreed that they ought to be married. They visited a nearby town, where a girl friend sang a rousing song in German as the ceremony, the victim thinking she was qualified to perform the wedding. Then he handed over his savings of \$450 and the girls spent it. The case is under advisement, while the husband and near-husband are planning dire things for Lydia.

## WOULD SAVE IRISH FARMS

Reconstruction Committee Plans to Get Land Into the Hands of Skilled Cultivators.

Dublin.—Irish farmers have been startled by a proposal made by the reconstruction committee that the government purchase some of the Irish farms which are not being cultivated and sell them to competent cultivators or employ skillful and progressive farmers to cultivate them. Sir Horace Plunkett, a member of a subcommittee, has reported that some Irish farms are occupied by incompetent or incapable men, who will not improve their methods under instructions or be punished by penalties. The land deteriorates and is wasted for several years, while the occupant grows poorer and poorer and generally is crushed by his creditors.

## SAYS WIFE IS PRO-GERMAN

Man Makes Serious Charges Against Mate Who Sues Him for Non-Support.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Charging his wife with pro-Germanism when she caused his arrest on the ground of non-support, Benjamin Burnham declared in court that she had destroyed four American flags, a picture of Washington and one of Lafayette and had exclaimed to him:

"The crown prince ought to be walking up Broadway, dragging President Wilson behind him."

Burnham said that his wife took their children to the woods so they would not see the patriotic parade on July 4. He promised the court he would support his family.

## MARINE APPLICANT IS LED TO WRITE SONG

St. Louis.—Harold Holland of this city went down to marine recruiting headquarters here and applied for enlistment. He was accepted, but his draft board refused to release him. While at the recruiting station he was so impressed with the marines that he wrote words and music of a song entitled, "You Great Big Handsome Marine." The song has been printed and now is sung daily at the marine recruiting rallies.

Stung.

Said the almost philosopher: "Many a politician has got the presidential bee in his bonnet merely because some friend tried to put a bug in his ear."

And That Gets Him Nothing. "De man dat's always imitating other people," said Uncle Eben, "simply advertises de fact dat he ain't nobody much his own self."

Use Old Printing Methods. Some of the monks of Tibet and still printing books in the manner followed a hundred years ago.

## GOOD OLD "PEP" NEVER LEAVES YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL'S FIGHTER

In the Battle Line or Lying Wounded in a Hospital His Chief Characteristic Is His Indomitable Spirit—If There Is Yet an American Who Does Not Hate the Hun He Should Hear the Tales of the Heroes of Chateau-Thierry.

Paris.—The indomitable and unconquerable spirit of the soldiers from the United States is one of the outstanding characteristics that excite the admiration of all who come in contact with them. They make the American proud of his nationality and arouse the envy of those who, by circumstances over which they have no control, are denied the privilege to be one of them.

If there is yet an American who does not hate the Hun, he or she should have seen the first trainload of American wounded that arrived here from Chateau-Thierry. As these heroes modestly related their experiences, one had a mingled feeling of worship for them and intense hatred for the blood-maddened beasts who are responsible for the awful agony which the world is now suffering.

In a compartment with a number of French wounded was a nineteen-year-old boy from Chicago. He was all alone and surrounded by men who could not speak his language. He was in the most terrific pain, but managed to keep down the slightest groan. Nothing could have drawn a whisper from him before his French comrades in arms.

A Red Cross doctor asked him if there was anything he wanted.

"Just a drink of water, please," was the low answer. He got it. The doctor asked if there was anything else he wanted. The boy wanted to be turned on his side. With a machine-gun bullet through his leg and a wound that had scorched his way across his hips, to say nothing of an injured arm, he was perfectly incapable of helping himself.

The doctor turned him on his side and then discovered the lad had had nothing to eat for 32 hours. Unfortunately he was only one of many in the same fix. The Red Cross did its best and soon had what emergency food it had in the hands of those who were still able to use them. The more seriously injured, of course, were the first to be removed by the long line of waiting ambulances.

## Indomitable Spirit.

Before the train pulled in the ambulances were drawn up and waiting. So was a small crowd. As the first ambulance quit the station the crowd started to cheer. There was a dough-boy on the front seat with the driver, one arm in a sling, the other stuffing a sandwich into his mouth. He waved the sandwich in acknowledgment, while a contented look came over his drawn and tired face.

The crowd increased as the ambulances formed almost a continuous train. Words of sympathy were heard on all sides not mingled with tears as the flower of Young America that had marched forth so valiantly a few short months before was painstakingly transferred to base hospitals.

At the end of the procession came a cortege that the crowd grasped the meaning of in a moment. They were ambulances, but their destination was the cemetery and not the hospital. The women wept openly and crossed themselves, while the hat of every man in the crowd came off in a respectful salute to the dead.

The sight was one to wring the heart, but the indomitable spirit of America bobbed up whenever a man able to talk above a gasp was found. Many of the wounded were from shrapnel. Where they were not really serious the possessors told the tale of what they had been through.

It was five o'clock in the morning of July 15 before the platoon to which Louis Cooke of Rayville, La., belonged saw the Germans approaching.

"Our officer just yelled, 'Let's get 'em, boys' and we started after them," said Cooke. "The Heinies were coming up the south bank of the Marne and there were only eight of us to about sixteen of them, but we were cleaned out that first batch. My pleasure ended right there, though, for a piece of shrapnel banged me in the left arm and it was back to the woods for me. But, believe me, my company did its share in driving the Hunns into the river."

## Didn't Know When to Quit.

If anyone wants to know why the Americans were at first driven back from the river bank, they are hereby referred to Lonnie Shelton of Burdine, Ky. Shelton's unit alone took over 500 prisoners when the Americans returned to the counter-attack, and but for the fact that a number of them were knocked out, as Shelton was, they would have still been going.

"They knocked us back at first by the most terrific barrage I ever saw turned loose, but we didn't stay back long," declared he. "We got the order to counter-attack, and the way we waded back into Mr. Roche was something to write home about. I've never seen such a bunch as we had. They advanced yelling like hell, bayoneted and shot down every Hunnie that didn't know enough to get out of the way. Those guys could never beat America in a thousand years, and tell 'em I said so."

Kentucky had another man in that same scrap that didn't know when to quit, even after a piece of shrapnel had cut a nasty cash in his right leg.

It's Arthur Baker of Doorway, "Kaintuckee," and he had just gone into line with his company when the ball opened. The barrage got him, but didn't put him out. A little later, when the Germans came over to see about it, Baker was still on the job, working his gun for all he was worth. When the Americans had to go back Baker was so exhausted he couldn't retire. His comrades picked him up and carried him.

## They Didn't Last Long.

"Heinie" tried out one of his favorite stunts of dressing up some of his soldiers in French and American uniforms, according to Anton Zolnowski of 2843 South Turner avenue, Chicago.

"We saw ten men on the edge of a little wood a little distance away, eight of them were in French uniform and two in American. We yelled to them to come over and join us. They advanced a few paces and then opened fire on us."

Zolnowski smiled rather unpleasantly as he patted a right arm that bears a machine-gun bullet.

"They didn't last long. We made one dash for them. Not one of 'em got away. They were Germans all right. There was another group coming up. I got a private and then the officer in charge called into me. I tried to shoot him with my rifle, but it was broken. I got him all right, though."

The Chicagoan seemed inclined to end the conversation there.

"How'd you get him?" I asked, after a little pause.

"Just turned the butt end of my gun around and clubbed him over the head with it," replied Zolnowski in the most matter-of-fact tone.

When the Americans came back at them it didn't take long to clean every German out of their territory, declared Elmer Sturtz of Wellsburg, Pa. Before he got a Mauser ball in his right shoulder Sturtz had the extreme good fortune to see two pontoon bridges the enemy had thrown across the river destroyed by the accurate fire of the American artillery.

## Content to Be Going.

They were filled with Germans, too. Some of them were coming, but there were others who seemed very content to be going. Two shells from American six-inchers lit squarely over the bridges. There was a terrific report followed by an inferno. Both bridges crumbled in the middle. Both were crowded beyond their limits. Bits of German came raining down for almost three minutes, according to the spectator, while from the rivers the wild cries of the injured and drowning made a picture Sturtz will always carry with him.

For a few minutes the river was literally choked with bodies. The Germans were at last moving on Paris, but in a way they had hardly reckoned.

Between puffs of a cigarette, the first he'd had in a day, Frank Hogan of Galveston, Tex., confirmed Sturtz's story of the wholesale drowning of the enemy. The Texan was working a Stokes gun a hundred feet from the southern bank of the river when the first waves of field-green began to cross.

"You can't say enough for those artillery guys," he said, as he tried to twist into as comfortable a position as a wounded thigh permits. "Ten minutes after the orders had been telephoned to the batteries they had a perfect range on that river. While we were pouring bullets into the Heinies the guns got their numbers with both small and large shells. At the spot where we were stationed I reckon there must have been about 3,000 of the Fritzles got across the river. They didn't all go back. In fact, I don't think there were hardly any of that bunch that'll go back to Germany. We captured over 1,500 ourselves and killed easily 500. The rest were trying to beat it back to the other side when our shells hit their bridges."

## Some Sharpshooters.

A Pittsburgher, N. C. Rameno, who was injured in the arm by a piece of shrapnel, says there's one American sharpshooter that made a record anyone might be proud of during the first of the mixup. While the German engineers were trying to throw their first pontoon bridges over he picked off twenty-eight of them with his rifle. I couldn't get his name, but he already wears a sharpshooter's medal. He deserves another.

## Lots of Soldiers Believe in "hunches."

James L. Paul of No. 730 Spruce street, Philadelphia, does, and it's a fortunate thing for him that he played his. With a comrade Paul was in a dugout during a barrage. Shells were landing all around. Finally one blew in the entrance, so Paul decided their dugout was becoming a little too warm. He waited for a short time in the terrific firing and then darted for another shelter. He had not gotten fifteen feet away from the dugout when a big one scored a direct hit on it. His companion was killed, but Paul escaped with a wound from a splinter that will keep him out of action for several weeks.

## Economy.

Walter (to persevering Scot)—"You seem to have a difficulty of getting all that soup up with your spoon, sir! Shall I bring you a bit of blotting paper?"—Answers, London.

## JACKIES CAPTIVATE KIDDIES



Some of the French refugees and orphans who have been adopted by American sailors. Here their tall guardians are taking the tots on an outing, and Mignonette, Lulu and others are very happy. Our American sailors and soldiers have made a hit with the French kiddies and they are a familiar sight in the villages of France.

## GOLD PRODUCTION FALLS OFF

California Output Shrinks 20 Per Cent Because of War, Says State Mineralogist.

San Francisco.—The production of gold in California for 1918 probably will be 20 per cent under that of 1917, said Fletcher Hamilton, state mineralogist.

While the price of gold has remained fixed at \$20.67 an ounce, the various factors of the cost of its production have advanced from 25 to 300 per cent since the European war began, according to Mr. Hamilton. Mines have been shut down and others may be forced to cease operations.

"The problem is to find some way whereby the government can help absorb the gold miners' losses," Mr. Hamilton said. "Bonuses and a raise in the price of gold have been considered."

Following are the figures on gold production during the last three years: 1915, \$22,442,296; 1916, \$21,410,741; 1917, \$20,067,504.

## BIRD PROVES PATRIOTISM

What San Francisco Parrot Really Said Was "Tell With the Kaiser."

San Francisco.—The customs office was all wrought up over an impudent parrot which had been brought in on a ship from South America and which seemed to have pro-Teutonic tendencies.

"This bird keeps saying 'Tell the kaiser,'" reported a clerk to John S. Irby, inspector of customs.

"Sounds like German spy talk," observed Irby. "Perhaps we'd better send him over to the Internment camp."

Before taking such drastic action, Irby decided upon a further investigation and discovered that the bird had been grossly misquoted.

The bird was actually saying, at screaming: "Tell with the kaiser!"

## TURKS QUIT WORK ON UNHOLY GROUND

Antioch, Wis.—A series of misfortunes, including the drowning of one of their number and the murder of another, caused a crowd of Turkish railway laborers employed at Monico to demand that they be transferred to some other place, as they considered the scene of their troubles "unholy ground." Their request was granted.

## Pronounce by Sneezing.

Bellair, O.—The judge did not address the complaining witness or the defendant by name when Walter Zharickowsky had Salunnus Voicitchowonishwiskid arrested on a charge of provoking him. He tried the names several times and then took the case under advisement.

## Gardener at 102.

Mount Vernon, Mo.—Eben Leighton, aged one hundred and two, walks daily from his home on the outskirts of the town to a store near the center with a peck of green peas of his own raising to sell. Twice a week, after returning home, he takes his trusty scythe and mows his front lawn.

## German Cent a Word.

Easton, Pa.—It costs a cent to speak a word of German in the kitchen at the Northampton Country club. Eugene Bellon, the chef, established this rule for his staff, and has given \$5 to the Red Cross, collected from penalties inflicted.

## Use Napoleon Barracks.

New Castle, Pa.—In a letter to his mother here, James A. Patton said that when the battalion to which he is attached landed in France it passed three days in a barracks erected for the soldiers of Napoleon more than a century ago.

## Breezy.

Controlled by a wind vane so that it will be pointed in the right direction, an electric light outfit has been invented to illuminate flags flown at night.

## BRITISH NAVY IS BIGGER THAN EVER

Has Grown 160 Per Cent Despite the Hun Submarine Warfare.

## LOSSES ARE FALLING BEHIND

Official Figures Show Convoy System Is Beating U-Boats—New Tonnage Exceeds Destruction by 100,000 Tons Monthly.

London.—Upon the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war the secretary of the admiralty made public figures and facts, which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the allies.

The British navy, apart from the American forces which now form an integral part of its fighting strength, consists at the present time of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about three-quarters of a million tons have been lost, but at the present day the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 100 per cent.

Similarly with the personnel. The original 140,000 officers and men have grown to 384,000.

## U-Boats Losing Power.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, speaking in the house of commons on March 6, 1918, was able to express the opinion that the British and American naval forces in the North Sea, the north Atlantic and the English channel were sinking submarines as fast as they were built, and on July 30, says the statement, he made the welcome announcement that during the last three months of the first half of 1918 the world output of tonnage exceeded the world's losses from all causes by no less than 100,000 tons a month.

As to the means of defense against submarines, figures are now available which show that the convoy system has played a large part in overcoming the submarine menace to the ocean communications of the allies. Whereas in the period from April to June of last year, before the convoy system was established, British steamers sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main overseas trades suffered losses through enemy action of 5.41 per cent of their total number. The figures since then have steadily diminished, until in the period from March to June of this year, during which 93.8 per cent of the ships were convoyed, the losses have dropped to 1.23 per cent of the total number of sailings in these trades.

## Million Americans Abroad.

American troops who reached Europe by July 27 of this year totaled well over 1,000,000. Nearly half of these were carried by American ships, and the United States furnished for them 40 ocean transports and 335 escorts of destroyers.

The total tonnage of ships of all nationalities conveyed in all trades since the introduction of the convoy system is 61,301,600, of which 373,000, or approximately .61 per cent, has been lost while in convoy.

Since August 4, 1914, the British navy has transported nearly 20,000,000 men to different destinations, 2,000,000 animals and 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores.

The men lost through enemy action during the transportation bear the proportion of 1 to every 8,000 carried.

## MAKES CITY FARMING PAY

Teacher Will Raise Crop of Beans After Selling Pea Crop for \$170.

Greensburg, Ind.—Clifford Zetterberg, a teacher of this county, is putting into practice some of the intensive farming plans he has been teaching, and at a considerable profit.

A crop of early peas, raised on four city lots, two-thirds of an acre, has been sold for \$170, and now the ground is available for late beans. The pea crop aggregated 1,700 pounds and was sold at from 9 to 12 cents a pound. Zetterberg says if the conditions are propitious the bean crop will earn him equally as much money. He is now working out a plan to protect his crops against dry weather and will irrigate the ground from wells he has sunk.

## BROTHERS UNKNOWING, ON BOAT 9 MONTHS

Cumberland, Md.—Benjamin L. Martin, Jr., of the United States marine corps, and his brother, Edward V. Martin, water tender, both of the Arkansas, traveled on the ocean for nine months on the same ship, neither knowing that the other was aboard. The boys met recently when they were leaving at the same time for a furlough.

## Spanish Avaram.

The Madras government plans to encourage the systematic cultivation of avaram, the bark of which is said to be the best tanning agent for the production of soft and good leather by unskilled labor. Avaram grows only in southern India, and it is because the tanners of this region have available supplies of this excellent tanning material that South India hides have gained their present high position.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## YANK AVIATORS WINNING FAME

Progress So Rapidly in Italian Camps They Amaze Instructors.

## MANY GUARD ITALY'S COASTS

Their Watchful Eagerness Is of Great Help in Spotting Sneaky Submarines—All Are Anxious for Action.

American Navy Aviation Camp. Somewhere in Italy.—Back there at home you have all heard by this time of the thrilling exploits of American aviators on the Piave river—the army aviators who dropped their bombs on the frail Austrian pontoon bridges and helped turn the enemy invasion into a disastrous retreat. It is now permitted to announce that American naval aviators are also aiding the Italian defense.

For more than three months now these bronzed boys of ours, skimming the air in their flying boats, have kept their constant vigil of coast patrol along the Italian seashore, watching for the stealthy moving blur beneath the waves that means one of the foe's submarines, scanning the horizon for the specks which might be overboard Austrian destroyers, or rising beyond the clouds that screen the enemy's gunboats.

As a matter of fact, American naval flyers are co-operating with the navies of all the great allies in Europe. Numberless "eyes" are required down the long coasts from the North sea to the Mediterranean, and the United States is furnishing its share as fast as possible. This work, of course, is all under Admiral Sims, but there is special headquarters for American naval aviation, under Capt. E. I. Cone, in Paris.

This system of American co-operation has been developing since last August, and naturally will extend in the future as our naval forces grow. In France naval aviators were the first to fly beneath our flag. But in Italy, the effort of the American navy is comparatively new. The number of our men now there is a matter of military information—therefore a secret. But there are enough to have done plenty of useful work.

## Our Flyers Relieve Italians.

The work falls into two branches—the taking over of the actual operation of coastal air patrols from the Italians and thus relieving Italian flyers for other duties, and the training of our own men for further endeavor in the same direction. Of course, the men who are actually operating above Italian waters are, finished aviators, most of whom learned the game in the naval flying schools which have sprung up since the war along our own Atlantic coast. But the chaps who are getting their instruction in Italy are rapidly "catching on."

The American training school lies on the shores of a charming Italian lake circled by picturesque hills. Right beside it is another training camp for Italian naval flyers, and the candidates in both camps have developed a ready camaraderie. Our camp ends in a little public square which, in honor of the Americans, now boasts a new name—the Piazza degli Stati Uniti. Here the two flags—the red, white and blue and the green, white and red—float all day together. At dawn and sunset they are raised and lowered side by side before uniformed squads representing each nation. It is a bit of symbolism that counts.

## Americans Make Swift Progress.

The lot of splendid American boys at our camp, most of them fresh from college, are getting on in a way that is inspiring. Many of them are already "solo flyers" and will soon be "turned out" equipped for active service. They are up at dawn, all of them, and more anxious about the weather than they used to be at home on the morning of the big intercollegiate football game. You see, every man is trying to squeeze in as many flying hours as the day will hold in order to pass quickly to his first "brevet."

Each is on tiptoes to "take a hop." This is naval air slang for a trip in the air. Their talk is all a jargon of motors and planes, of "spirals," or "peaking her over," or "straightening her out," and it falls more familiarly from their lips than even the home-grown patter of the baseball field.

The instructors are all Americans and they are certainly on the job. This shows in the spirit of endeavor and swift progress among the men. Many of these students have served service in France in other branches. No wonder their hearts are now in this bigger opportunity.

They are well cared for. They sleep in comfortable new barracks and have their meals at an officers' club, though you often see a man with his coffee and bread clear down to the beach as he won't miss the chance of a "hop." Inside the barracks they have fixed it up as much like home as they could, with bits of pictures and mementos tacked up on the walls, and on days when the skies are tangled with storm the college flavor comes out more than ever. For then all the young heads are bent studiously over books, "cranking on N. and A."—navigation and aviation.

## Woman Heads College.

Washington, N. J.—Dr. Maud Kinnaman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kinnaman of Washington, N. J., has been made head of the new medical college at Vellore, India. She left last fall for India to represent the American Baptist Medical Missionary society.



Said the rural philosopher: "A feller must have a heart of oak if he doesn't pine after he finds he ain't pop'lar with that peach he met."

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries all queries give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in plain stamped envelopes, addressed by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

## QUERIES.

10260. SAYER—Benjamin Sayer and Jane Butty were married May 1, 1767. Wanted: the names of their children and the names of persons they married with dates.—B. B.

10261. GEOFFREY—Andre Geoffrey and Sarah Becher were married in Newport July 24, 1785. I would like to learn the parentage of Andre. Is he related to Nicholas Geoffrey the watchmaker?—E. J. G.

10262. CORNELL—What was the parentage of Sally Cornell who married John Dunwell Jan. 15, 1797? Did she have a sister who married John Holt?—G. E.

10263. HOPKINS—Is there any connection at all between the Maryland Hopkins and the Hopkins of Rhode Island?—S.

## ANSWERS

10257—John (2) Gidley of John (1) married for his third wife Elizabeth Brown. It looks as if this was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Brown. It looks as if this was the same Elizabeth mentioned in Query 10257.—G. E.

To T. W.—The date of Penelope Pelham Cowley's birth can be found in Arnold's Vital Records of Newport. Why is Penelope's mother called Mrs. Penelope Pelham if that is her maiden name? One would think that she had married a Pelham before she became the wife of Cowley.—10232.

## PREMIUM LIST COUNTY FAIR

Continued from Page 4

Red Celestial Cayenne, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Yellow Pear Cayenne, 2nd, Juniper Farm.  
Yellow Cherry Tom, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Tucker's Favorite, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Red Square Pepper, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Red Spanish Pepper, 2d, Juniper Farm.  
Golden Queen Pepper, 2d, Juniper Farm.  
Black Valentine Bean, 2d, Juniper Farm.  
Stone Tomato, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Bonnie Bean, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Pease, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Red Chili Peppers, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Chinese Giant Peppers, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
King of the Garden Lima, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Sweet Mountain Pepper, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Delaware Potato, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Red Spanish Pepper, 2d, Juniper Farm.  
Potter's Excelsior, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Longfellow S. Corn, 1st, Juniper Farm.  
Danvers Carrot, 2nd, William B. Anthony.  
Oxheart, 2nd, William B. Anthony.  
Pickling Cucumbers, 1st, B. C. Sherman.  
Long Island Beauty Melon, 2nd, B. C. Sherman.  
Second Early Corn, 1st, Joseph Arruda.  
Red Weathered, 2nd, Joseph Arruda.  
Dewdrop Potatoes, 2nd, Joshua Coggeshall.  
Prize Onions, 1st, Frank M. Colla.  
Red Globe Onion, 2nd, Frank M. Colla.  
War Cookies, 2nd, Mrs. Gardner Easton.  
Spice Cake, 2nd, Mrs. Gardner Easton.  
White Bread, 2nd, Mrs. Gardner Easton.  
Oatmeal Cookies, 1st, Miss Dorothy Sherman.  
Cheese Straws, 1st, Mrs. Bridgeman.  
Sponge Gingerbread, 1st, Mrs. B. H. Gifford.  
Corn Meal Doughnuts, 2nd, Mrs. B. H. Gifford.  
Oatmeal Raisin Cookies, 1st, Mrs. B. H. Gifford.  
War Cake, 1st, Mrs. B. H. Gifford.  
Lemon Sponge Pie, 1st, Mrs. James F. Martin.  
Pineapple Cream Pie, 1st, Mrs. James F. Martin.  
Mock Mince Pie, 2nd, Mrs. James F. Martin.  
Rhubarb, 1st, Mrs. P. F. Elkins.  
Chocolate Date Pie, 2nd, Mrs. Sisson.  
Never Fail Cake, 1st, Mrs. Sisson.  
Molasses Bread, 1st, Mrs. Sisson.  
Marshmallow Fudge, 1st, Miss A. Scabury.  
Chocolate Peppermints, 2nd, Miss A. Scabury.  
Rye Bread, 1st, Mrs. Walker.  
Hot Milk Sponge, 1st, Mrs. Walker.  
Mince Pie, 1st, Mrs. Walker.  
Doughnuts, 1st, Mrs. Viera.  
Brown Bread, 2nd, Mrs. Viera.  
War Cake, 2nd, Mrs. Viera.  
Sour Milk Cake, 1st, Mrs. Viera.  
Canned Fruit and Butter—Class P.  
Asparagus, 2nd, Miss Louise Chase.  
Pear Marmalade, 2nd, R. T. Wilkey.  
Orange Marmalade, 1st, Mrs. Kingsley.  
Grape Jelly, 1st, Mrs. Kingsley.  
Rhubarb, 1st, Mrs. George A. Carter.  
Black Valentine Beans, 1st, Mrs. Geo. A. Carter.  
Raspberries, 1st, Mrs. W. H. D. Taylor.  
Cherries, 2nd, Mrs. Norton.  
Blackberries, 1st, Mrs. Norton.  
Dandelions, 2nd, Mrs. Norton.  
Concord Grapes, 1st, Mrs. Norton.  
Tomatoes, 2nd, Mrs. Norton.  
Cherry Tomatoes, 1st, Mrs. B. P. Sherman.  
Pineapple, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.  
Asparagus, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.  
Branded Cherries, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.  
Strawberry Tomato, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.  
Toad Hips, 1st, Mrs. Arthur Smith.  
Cream Corn, 1st, Mrs. Bridgeman.  
Whiteberries, 1st, Mrs. Norma Butler.  
Rhubarb, 1st, Mrs. Norma Butler.  
Chili Sauce, 2nd, Mrs. Norma Butler.  
Pepper Relish, 1st, Mrs. Norma Butler.  
Peas, 1st, Mrs. Norma Butler.  
Catsup, 2nd, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Dandelion, 1st, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Tomato, 1st, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Branded Peaches, 1st, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Quince, 1st, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Dried Corn, 1st, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Gooseberry, 1st and 2nd, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Peaches, 2nd, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Branded Peaches, 2nd, Mrs. J. L. Harrington.  
Pumpkin, 2nd, Mrs. John L. Harrington.  
Apple, 2nd, Mrs. John L. Harrington.  
Beans, 2nd, Mrs. John L. Harrington.  
Cream Cheese, 2nd, Mrs. John L. Harrington.  
Wild Grapes, 2nd, Mrs. B. H. Gifford.  
Apple Jelly, 2nd, Mrs. B. H. Gifford.  
Rice, 1st, Mrs. Warren Sherman.  
Corn, 1st, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
Rhubarb, 1st, Mrs. Ralph Anthony.  
Wine Berry, 1st, Mrs. Atwell Hedley.  
Yellow Tomato, 2nd, Mrs. Atwell Hedley.  
Catsup, 1st, Mrs. Atwell Hedley.  
Chili Sauce, 1st, Mrs. Atwell Hedley.  
Blackberries, 2nd, Mrs. Atwell Hedley.  
Mixed Pickle, 2nd, Mrs. Atwell Hedley.  
Strawberry, 2nd, Mrs. George Scabury.  
Cauliflower, 2nd, Mrs. Philip Caswell.  
Lima Beans, 1st, Mrs. Philip Caswell.  
Beans, 2nd, Mrs. Philip Caswell.  
Spiced Pear, 1st, Mrs. Philip Caswell.

## MANY INFLUENZA CASES

The so-called "Spanish influenza" has made great inroads into the military and civilian population of Newport during the past week, and several deaths have occurred from pneumonia, which is apt to follow the disease. The medical officers of the naval force here believe that they have the situation well in hand and that it has passed the crest of the epidemic. Every possible measure has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease, but there is really little that can be done to check it until it has run its course except to prevent crowds from assembling in close contact.

A strict quarantine has been established, and the men from this naval station have not been allowed to leave the city except by special permission, which is very hard to obtain. In consequence there was little travel on the suburban cars last Saturday and Sunday, making a marked contrast to their usual crowded condition on those days.

By the kindness of Mrs. French Vanderbilt Oakland Farm was turned over to the Navy for a quarantine camp, and a large number of men were established out there the early part of the week. The ease and rapidity with which camp was established surprised many civilians and the Y. M. C. A. quickly followed the naval forces, so that the men would not be deprived of this source of comfort and pleasure.

The quarantine of the naval forces has affected many forms of activity in Newport, because of the fact that many men have been confined to their staterooms. The disease has as yet been much less widespread in the army than in the navy. Many civilians have been included among the victims, but in most cases recovery has followed quickly.

## The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts Overdrafts, secured, 11,171.45 U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation, 100,000.00 U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, 10,000.00 Liberty Bonds, unpledged, 100,000.00 Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned, 2,535.85 Unpledged, 1,000.00 Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent of subscription), 2,000.00 Value of banking house, 2,000.00 Real estate owned other than banking house, 55,838.86 Cash in vault and on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank, 108,082.09 Cash in vault and on deposit with national banks, 18,251.01 Checks on other banks, 4,812.77 Total, 158,617.81 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5,000.00 Total, 163,617.81	Capital stock paid in, 100,000.00 Surplus fund, 65,000.00 Undivided profits, 10,551.04 Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid, 4,950.02 Circulating notes outstanding, 2,513.80 Net amounts due to National Banks, 124,053.28 Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies, 138,867.08 Total, 138,867.08 Individual deposits subject to check, 734,000.51 Certificates of deposit, 29,481.89 Dividends unpaid, 1,187.20 Total, 764,669.60 Total, 913,536.41

County of Newport, ss:  
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of September, 1918.  
Correct Attest: WILLIAM R. HARVEY, WM. J. LANGLEY, FREDERICK H. COGGESHALL, Directors

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

For the Home and Business Purposes

Look over the display of  
TOASTERS GRILLS  
FLAT IRONS PERCOLATORS  
WASHING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES, etc.

NEWPORT COUNTY FAIR  
September 17, 18, 19, 20

Ask for a Demonstration and assure yourself they will save you money, time and labor.

The Bay State Street Railway Co.

ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT

Phone 27 449 Thames St.

THE NEXT ISSUE  
OF THE

## TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Closes for Entries and Corrections

September 20, 1918

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.



The Right Sort of a Man

Will see more of his home, if he has to stay behind, these next few months, than he has the past few—that is, if his home is the right sort of a home.

That's up to you, wife. Make it the right sort. Bright and cheery with your own personality, and attractive and comfortable with the right kind of furniture.

Right kind of furniture has been our hobby for generations and we are riding the same horse today, groomed as he never was before. Store and store houses full to overflowing of the many right kinds to meet your needs.

No mid season clearance sales here—we don't need it. Our goods move as fast as we can handle them in the regular way. Prices are right—that's why.

AT

TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

## FOR SALE

## THE ICE CREAM, CAKE AND CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS

Founded and run by the late Simon Koschny  
Complete equipment and location  
secured by a long lease

Apply

S. KOSCHNY'S SONS  
ARTHUR S. & AL RED KOSCHNY  
Proprietors

232 Thames Street

Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
September 17th, 1918.

Estate of Michael Curran

REQUEST in writing is made by Catherine P. Curran of said Newport, widow of Michael Curran, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the Seventh day of October next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

9-21-3w  
Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
September 18th, 1918.

Estate of Hannah E. Heiler

REQUEST in writing is made by Catherine P. Curran of said Newport, widow of Michael Curran, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the Seventh day of October next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

9-14  
Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 18, 1918.

Estate of John H. Payne

REQUEST in writing is made by Lavina G. Payne, widow of John H. Payne, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the 7th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

9-14  
Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 18, 1918.

Estate of Lloyd E. Griffin

REQUEST in writing is made by Isadore Griffin, wife of said Amos H. Griffin, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the 7th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

9-14  
Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 18, 1918.

Estate of Amos H. Griffin

REQUEST in writing is made by Isadore Griffin, wife of said Amos H. Griffin, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the 7th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 14, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM M. ROSE, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of said Town of New Shoreham, hereby give notice that they have accepted said trust and have given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EVELYN C. ROSE, Executrix.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, September 20th, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of ISABELLA LARSON, otherwise known as Isabella Larson, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

PETER LARSON.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership between William P. Hayman and Herbert E. Nason, doing business in the City of Newport, R. I., under the firm name of HAYMAN & NASON has been dissolved by mutual consent and that the business will be continued by William P. Hayman, Proprietor, who will retain the old firm name.

WILLIAM P. HAYMAN  
HERBERT E. NASON

"Meet me at Barney's."

VISIT

US

AT

THE

FAIR

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

## FOR SALE

Two-ton Electric Truck at very low price  
Address BOX 7, MERCURY OFFICE.

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Lv. Long Wharf daily at 7:30 P. M.  
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Wharf Office.

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ELECTRIC GRILL

for a lunch or light meal

It is the ideal method of cooking. It  
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449 Thames St.

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GRAIN

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GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

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Phone 181

Elevator: MARSH ST.  
Phone 208

Jamestown Agency

ALTON P. COGGESHALL

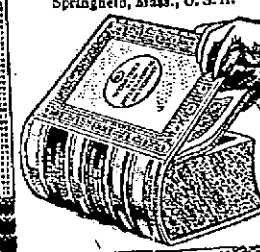
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